INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help In... Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1008.

VOL. XVII NO. 164-- BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 12 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"INDIA SHALL NOT HAVE DOMINION STATUS"!

Whitehall Strangle-hold Must Continue

ORDAIN INDIA COUNCIL TIN GODS

Dr. Paranjpye Declines to Give Evidence before Simon

LONDON, July 10.

Sir William Vincent, Sir William Marris, Sir Reginald Mant, Sir Robert Holland and Sir Henry Wheeler, members of the India Council, gave evidence, in camera, before the Simon Joint Free Conference, this morning. The Conference met Mr. Layton this afternoon and discussed future financial arrangements.

It is understood that Dr. Paranjpye has declined to give evidence before the Commission, while other two Indian members of the India Council are likely to appear before it at different dates.

It is understood that the group of members of the India Council (mentioned above) which gave evidence to-day, assumed in their evidence that India was not going to be a full Dominion in the near future, and, therefore, urged that in the contemplated Constitution, the Secretary of State in Council should continue to control the reserved departments as upto now, on behalf of the British electorate, and exercise a steadying influence on the British Cabinet in respect of any unreasonable demands by the latter on the Indian exchequer.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESTIGE IN DANGER.

—:o:—

Madras Leader on Duty of Congressmen.

MADRAS, July 11.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu in a statement to the press says: "The prestige of the Indian National Congress is running a risk of being extinguished by the wrong policy pursued by the Working Committee regarding the Legislatures of the country. Fortunately for the Government and unfortunately for us, the Working Committee suggests the resignation of seats in Councils by Congressmen. The Andhra Congress Committee also supports this decision but the Behar Committee disapproves the same."

CLEAR DUTY OF CONGRESSMEN.

Whether the decision of the Working Committee is right or wrong, the duty of Congressmen is clear. Either they should resign their seats in the Councils and Executive Committees of Congress organisation or abide by the decision of the Congress. Any other position would certainly lower the prestige of the Congress.

Taking the present political and communal situation into consideration, I think it is a national disaster to boycott or absent from Legislative Councils.—Free Press.

SUCCESSOR TO LATE MR. MADON

—:o:—

MYSORE CHAMBER NOMINATES MR. HAJI

BANGALORE, July 11.

The Mysore Chamber of Commerce affiliated to the Indian Federation of Chambers has nominated Mr. S. N. Haji, M.L.A. to the Banking Enquiry Committee ik the place of late Mr. B. F. Madon.—Free Press.

SRI RAMA RAJU'S 33RD BIRTH DAY CELEBRATION

—:o:—

MASULIPATAM, July 11.

The 33rd birthday of Sri Rama Raju, the Andhra hero was celebrated here last evening in the Tilak Square. A huge procession with Mr. Raju's photo in the centre went round with cries of "Ramarajuki Jai". A public meeting was held in which Dr. Subhramanyam and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaih spoke on the life of the hero. The meeting terminated at 8 p.m.—Free Press.

DOOR BANGED AGAINST TROTSKY.

—:o:—

NO ENTRY INTO ENGLAND

LONDON, July 11.

M. Trotsky has been barred from England.

SOCIALIST CABINET'S DECISION.

In the House of Commons, the Home Secretary announced that the Government had decided not to allow M. Trotsky to visit England.

(A Reuter message of June 9 stated that M. Trotsky had requested the British Consul at Constantinople for a visa to England on the ground that he needed medical treatment and wanted to personally supervise the publication of his autobiography in English. M. Trotsky had telegraphed to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald advising him of his action.)

OVERWHELMING VICTORY OF LABOUR GOVT.

—:o:—

LIBERAL AMENDMENT REJECTED BY 374 VOTES TO 51

Government's biggest majority hitherto secured in the Commons was the rejection by 374 votes to 51, of the official Liberal amendment to the Address demanding suspension of the Scottish Local Government Act, passed at last session. Mr. MacDonald proposed to suspend the operation of certain minor clauses in the Act and allow the rest of it to run for a year after which time enquiry could be held not only into Scottish Local Government but Scottish Home Rule.—Reuter.

JUTE FORECAST FOR 1929

—:o:—

AN INCREASE IN ACREAGE

CALCUTTA, July 10.

The consolidated statement of the preliminary jute forecast for the year 1929 for the three provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Assam published by the Agricultural Department of the Bengal Government shows an estimated area in the three provinces as 3,319,500 acres, an increase of 175,100 acres compared with the figures for the year 1928, Bengal 2,902,500 acres, Bihar and Orissa 231,400 acres and Assam 185,600 acres.—Free Press.

CHINA'S WAR ON SOVIET

—:o:—

Russian Officials Arrested and Deported

GOVERNOR HURRIES TO MUKDEN

LONDON, July 11.

Harbin.—Chinese and Manchurian officials yesterday took over the Chinese Eastern Railway's telegraph and telephone systems, alleging that they had been used to disseminate Bolshevist propaganda. Chinese Police have closed down General Trade Union of Railway, Soviet Trade Union and also offices of the Soviet Mercantile Fleet and Naphtha Syndicate. Sixty Soviet Railway officials and employees have been arrested and deported to Russia.—Reuter.

MANCHURIAN GOVERNOR HURRIES TO MUKDEN

—:o:—

PEKING, July 11.

Chang-Hsueh-Liang, the Governor of Manchuria, left for Mukden by special train after midnight. This is attributed to anti-Soviet action at Harbin, mentioned above. Chang-Kai-Shek, President, most unexpectedly left for Nanking at mid-night. Yenhsi-Shan, Governor of Shansi, has left for Taiyuan.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE H-47 DISASTER

—:o:—

REAR-ADMIRAL'S INSPECTION

LONDON, July 10.

The Rear-Admiral commanding submarines arrived at Pembroke Dock aboard a destroyer which transferred the deep-water diving apparatus to the battleship Rodney. The Admiral proceeded in the destroyer to the position of the sunken submarine H-47. He reports that H-47 and L-12 were cruising on the surface at eight in the morning when L-12 struck H-47 at right angles on the port side, her bow penetrating two feet abaft the foremost control room bulkhead. H-47 sank in a few seconds. Orders had been given to close watertight doors and abandon the ship, but from the evidence of the Commanding Officer and other survivors it does not appear that doors could have been closed. L-12 was carried down forty feet at an angle of approximately fifty degrees with bows down. Captain, officers and the men on deck were thrown into water and much water entered L-12 before the hatches could be closed. The Rear-Admiral is convinced that it is impossible that any of the crew of H-47 could have remained alive for more than a few minutes. The weather at present is against successful location of H-47.—Reuter.

INQUEST ON A SAILOR

—:o:—

LONDON, July 11.

Lieutenant-Commander Oram, who was commander of the submarine L 12, in his evidence at inquest at Pembroke on Ableseaman Sampson of L12 said that when he left bridge to go to wardroom L12 and L14 were in line ahead of H47, three miles distant. When he reascended bridge H47 was 30 yards distant.

The idea of collision did not cross his mind when he left bridge. He was unable to speak about subsequent event as he was not on the bridge at time. His officer of the watch would be able to say about that but that officer was not present at inquest.

Inquest returned verdict that Sampson's death was due to drowning.

The Admiralty is not proceeding with salvaging of H47.—Reuter.

MAGNIFICENT FLIGHT OF 3400 MILES

—:o:—

LONDON, July 10.

Santander.—The monoplane "Pathfinder", it is stated, had a magnificent flight of 3,400 miles in 31 and a half hours, but was troubled by a fog on part of its way. The 'plane had no wireless. It flew high and did not waste petrol by descending to signal to shipping.—Reuter.

NEXT VICEROY

—:o:—

A Simla Rumour

SIR. SIMON OR LORD LLOYD

KARACHI, July 11.

The "Daily Gazette's" Simla correspondent discountenances the rumours that Sir John Simon will be the next Viceroy, and authoritatively asserts that Lord Lloyd, ex-Governor of Bombay, has already been ear-marked for the post with the approval of the leaders of all parties in Parliament.

The correspondent further asserts that the new Viceroy will open the Sukkur barrage on its completion in 1931 or 1932.—A. P.

NEXT ASSEMBLY SESSION

—:o:—

TO COMMENCE ON SEPT. 2

SIMLA, July 11.

It is understood that the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly will commence from September 2.

Mr. V. J. Patel, the President of the Legislative Assembly leaves Simla for Bombay on Saturday next.—Free Press.

IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

SIR. A: CHATTERJEE TO REPRESENT INDIA

LONDON, July 11.

In accordance with the recommendations, of the last year's Imperial Wireless Conference, the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee has been formed. The Committee will principally be concerned with the policy of the new Imperial International Communications Company. Sir A. C. Chatterjee represents India on the Committee.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

—:o:—

Mr Macdonald's Statement

BRITISH NOTE TO MOSCOW DURING THIS WEEK

LONDON, July 11.

It is understood that Government will this week forward communication to Russia so couched that it is hoped that before the end of July a Russian representative will be in London discussing directly with Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, questions regarding between two countries and that satisfactory understanding will be reached with a view to operation of normal diplomatic machinery.

There was much argument in the House of Commons to-day arising from the question whether the Commons should have opportunity of debating the question of diplomatic relations with Russia before a decisive action is taken, and whether a White Paper should be published showing the Government's communication to Dominions and latter's replies.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he was unable to give undertaking to postpone action prior to such a debate.

The question of publishing correspondence would be considered but matter had not yet reached the stage at which it was desirable to publish papers. The Government of the United Kingdom, any way would not publish correspondence without consulting His Majesty's other Governments —Reuter.

BRITAIN'S INTERNATIONAL GESTURE

Labour Cabinet to Abandon Naval Programme

CRAPES OFF SIX SUBMARINES & PARENT-SHIPS

LONDON, July 11.

Conflicting considerations of reducing unemployment and producing a striking International gesture and goodwill are reported to have weighed with the Cabinet in considering the naval programme. Several newspapers state that the Government has decided to abandon the projected construction of six submarines and their parent-ships.—Reuter.

HINKLER'S RECORD BEATEN

—:o:—

"SOUTHERN CROSS" FINISHES JOURNEY IN 13 1-2 DAYS

LONDON, July 10.

The "Southern Cross" beat Hinkler's record in respect of his England-Australia flight by nearly two days, taking thirteen and a half days for the journey from Derby (Australia) to Croydon.—Reuter.

CAPT. SMITH DESCRIBES JOURNEY

—:o:—

OPTIMISTIC OF SUCCESS OF ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA SERVICE

LONDON, July 10.

Capt. Kingsford Smith of the "Southern Cross" in an interview with Reuter said that they had had a lot of minor troubles, but taken all round it was a good trip. They had some trouble with their engine between Rangoon and Bagdad, which was the worst part of the journey owing to awful heat. They had a terrible lot of rain near the mountains below Rangoon. After leaving Bagdad the weather was practically perfect. He expressed the opinion that there was every prospect of success for the proposed regular England-Australia service.—Reuter.

DR SATYAPAL CONVICTED

—:o:—

Sentenced To 2 Years' R I and Rs 500 Fine

APPEAL TO BE FILED AGAINST JUDGMENT

DELHI, July 11.

Mr. F. B. Pool, Additional District Magistrate found Dr. Satyapal guilty of offence under Section 124-A Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine or six months' rigorous imprisonment in default.

Dr. Satyapal received the judgment smilingly.

It is understood an appeal is being filed.—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT

—:o:—

DELHI, July 11.

The Court room was crowded when the trial of Dr. Satyapal under section 124A I.P.C. was resumed before Mr. F. B. Poole, Additional District Magistrate, this morning. The accused on entering the Court was hailed with shouts of "Bande Mataram."

Rai Bahadur Surajnarain, Public Prosecutor, arguing the case for the Crown said the case for the prosecution was based on the speech the accused made in Delhi on March 10th translation of which in the Court the accused had admitted was a fair summary of his speech.

Reading out passages from the speech, Mr. Surajnarain submitted that the tone and trend of the speech was likely to create disaffection and hatred towards British Government as established by law in India. Proceeding, counsel quoted case law of the country and held that in cases of sedition, court was to read whole article or speech and then arrive at decision whether it created feeling of enmity or hatred towards Government. Whether particular portion of the speech were favourable to the accused did not mitigate the offence. Similarly, not the intention of the accused but the vehicle of expression should be the criterion to judge the offence. Lastly the measure of success or the amount of enmity preached were immaterial to the case. The Court had to see whether the speech as a whole created or was likely to create feelings of hatred towards the Government of the country. Counsel urged the speecr of the accused did fulfil provisions of section 124-A I.P.C. and he, therefore, should be dealt with accordingly.

Dr. Satyapal who was undefended said he had nothing to add to his written statement filed yesterday.

Mr. Asaf Ali who stated he watched the case for the accused submitted that the accused should be treated as a special class prisoner. A. P.

"I AM GLAD I HAVN'T SHIRKED MY DUTY."

Dr. Satyapal's Parting Message.

—:o:—

DELHI, July 11.

One the eve of his going to Jail Dr. Satyapal gave the following message to the Free Press representative.—

"A few minutes more and I shall be clapped behind the iron bars and for how long I cannot say except this much. I can quite easily imagine that I shall not be able to serve the Reception Committee of Congress. I had pledged to devote every minute to the Reception Committee because I realised the grave and serious responsibilities which the other Nationalists of Punjab have on their shoulders. I am glad I have not shirked my duty and if I shall not be able to work now for the Congress it is not for any fault of mine. I am being deprived of my liberty and hence I stand acquitted of my responsibility.

PUNJAB SHALL MAKE CONGRESS A SUCCESS.

I am aware that the Punjab Government is determined to create all possible impediments in the way of the Reception Committee. But I am confident that the Punjab shall manfully face the situation and will hold such successful session of the Congress that while the Government will be bewildered the nation will have advanced considerably forward, and that Punjab will not hesitate to put forth its best efforts to make the Congress session a success and attractive beyond dispute.

I am deeply grateful to my Punjab friends who have taken a live interest in my case but I am particularly thankful to Lala Girdharilal, Mr. J. N. Sahni, Lala Shankar Lal, Dshbandhu, Indra Mr. Asaf Ali and many other Delhi public leaders and workers for the help they have rendered me in this case. I pray to God that my love for my country should be as warm as ever and I should devote every minute of my life for the furtherance of national cause which I hold dearer to my heart than anything else in the world.—Free Press.

VISHRAMWADA AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION

—:o:—

MR. KELKAR LEADS DEPUTATION TO FINANCE MEMBER

POONA, July 11.

A deputation headed by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., on behalf of the Swadeshi Industrial Exhibition waited upon the Hon. Mr. G. S. Pradhan, Finance Member of the Government of Bombay at 2-30 p.m. to-day in connection with the allotment of the Vishrambag Wada for locating the exhibits of the Reay Museum and holding the Annual Exhibition.

A strong case was made by the deputation by pointing out that the Poona City Municipality had donated the sum of Rs. 5,000 for the repairs of the Wada on the understanding that the use of the Wada should be made only for educational purposes.

Mr. R. B. Manurkar, President of the Municiplity had also joined the deputation.

It is learnt that the Hon. Mr. G. B Pradhan promised to consider very sympathetically the claims of the Poona City Municipality as well as the Exhibition Committee for the use of the Industrial Exhibition and the Reay Museum.

Among others the deputation was composed of Rao Bahadur Manurkar, Dr. R. K. Naidu, Mr. Hanmantrao and Mr. Ramnath.—Free Press.

BHAVANAGAR MUNICIPALITY

—:o:—

DEMAND FOR ABOLITION OF OFFICIAL NOMINATION & CO-OPTION

BHAVANAGAR, July 10.

The Bhavanagar Municipality had adopted a resolution asking that official nomination and co-option to it should be dispensed with and all the 35 members on it should be elected instead of 20 being elected, 10 nominated and 5 co-opted. The Municipality has also decided that four official members selected from the Revenue, Medical, Police and Engineering Departments of the State should sit on the body as a consulting Board without power to vote.

If the decisions are approved by the Council of the administration Bhavnagar will be the first city in the State to have a fully elected municipality.—A. P.

MORE WEAVING SCHOOLS FOR BENGAL

—:o:—

GOVT. SANCTIONS PROPOSAL

CALCUTTA, July 11.

It is understood the Bengal Government have sanctioned a proposal for the establishment of ten more weaving schools in addition to the existing 26, thus serving all the Bengal Districts.—Free Press.

HEAVY RAINS IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

Boatman Killed by Lightning

PASSENGERS INJURED BY TRAM COLLISION

CALCUTTA, July 11.

There was heavy rain last evening accompanied by continuous peals of thunder and lightning inundating practically the whole town, dislocating the traffic, electric and telephone connections for many hours A boatman was killed by lightning in the Ganges and the roof of a house in Clive Street was damaged. The rain was also responsible for a tram collision, resulting in injurries to several passengers. —Free Press.

"PATH FINDER" LANDS AT ROME

LONDON, July 10.

Rome.—The monoplane "Pathfinder" landed here at 9-30 this night.—Reuter.

STOCKS & SHARES

Cheerful feeling and Rising Prices

FRESH BUYING AND SHORT COVERING

Bombay, July 11.

As anticipated in these columns, the price of shares are attaining higher levels on steady short covering and fresh buying. The feeling is cheerful and the market displays a healthy undertone. Prices are gradually regaining the lost ground during the recent crisis. The improvement is not confined to one particular, section, but the general list is tending to higher levels. Mill shares opened firm and continued to advance throughout the session and closed at about the highest level. Bombay Burmahs ruled brie. Tata Hydro shares also developed into strength. Tata Iron and Steel shares opened quiet but soon improved with good confidence. Cement shares, particularly Indian Cement is becoming favourite with better enquiry. Alcock shares also registered a good rise.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 778 and advanced to Rs. 731/ Fazul shares opened at Rs. 508 and closed firm at Rs. 523/ Pearls opened at Rs. 318/ and after improving to Rs. 327/ prices closed at Rs. 325/.

Indian Mfg. shares changed hands at Rs. 1050/ E. D. Sassoon opened at As. 8/ and declined to As. 7/9. Kasturchand opened at Rs. 9/8 and advanced to Rs. 10/4 Premier Mill opened at Rs. 1/6 and advanced to Rs. 2/ Faramji Petit changed hands at Rs. 205/ Manekji Petit shares were in demand at Rs. 1210/ Morarji Goculdas were bought at Rs. 800/. Sholapur shares fetched Rs. 4375/ New Prince of Wales press shares were sold at Rs. 397/8 Manmad Press shares were done at Rs. 282/8. Tapti Ry. were sold at Rs. 643/12. Shialkot shares were in demand at Rs. 93/8 while Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 94/ Indian Bank were steady at Rs. 101/

Baroda Bank shares were sold at Rs. 78/4. Central Bank shares improved to Rs. 19/12 after opening at Rs. 19/8. Tata Power Pref. shares were done at Rs. 967/8. Tram Pref. shares opened at Rs. 65/ and advanced to Rs. 65/8 Katni Defds

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ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 11.

Bombay Dyeing 778,26,23,27,26,32,31
Century 316,23,20,26,23
Colaba 118,22
Crescent 96,97
Fazul 508,20,17,21,20,13,22,20,23
Indore 361,65
Madhowji 30,33
Nagpur 463,67
New Great 65,70,67,72
Pearl 318,17,26,20,2723,25
Simplex 48,47,53
Swadeshi 396,98,97,400
Burma 736,43,40,45,41,43
Hydro 1070,75,70,76,75
Tram 133,34,33
Deff. 153,69,63,73,72,77
Ord. 49-4,51,50,52-8
3-1/2 per cent 68/1/6
1945/55 102/2/0
Bundi 18-4,18-12
Indian 266,65,70,68,78,73,75
Alcock 303,298,315,12,16

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SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, July 11.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 331/4
Apollo 60 nil 4
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 710/
Bharat (500) 10y 61-4.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 731/4
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) Nil 140
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 25.
Century 100, 323/12
Central India 1601 467/8
Colaba Land Mills 122/8
Crescent 100 98/8
Currimbhay 250 nil 100
David 250 nil 222-8
Dawn 250 10y 455
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0/8/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 708 132/8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 80
Elphinstone 100 nil 7
Fazulbhoy 200, 523/12
Finlay 100 10y 97/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 126-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1557/8
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 143/12
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100 13.21 365
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil 10/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 67/8
Kohinoor 10/0/100, 175/10
Laxmi Cotton 260, 10 xd. 1455
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 0/8/0
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1200
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 805
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 87.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 158-12.
New City of Bombay nil 70
New Great Eastrn 200 10y 235 172/8
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 45.
Pearl 210, 325
Phoenix 100 30 xd. 307/8
Premier 10 nil 1-8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 5f 62.
Sholapur 1000 10f 4450.
Simplex nil 53/12
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 199 20f 400
Tata Mills 25 nil 25
Vishnu Cotton 500 4|1 xd. 2100
Western India Spinning 1,000 75 900

BANKS

Bank of India 50/2 8f 101
Baroda 5500 0/8 78/8
Central 260 19/12
Eastern £5 xd. 88
Imperial 560 40f xd. 1432/8
Imperia l Contributory 125 10f 351/4
Union 5|11, 316.
P. & O Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 30f xd. 18/12
Central India Mining 7
Gwalior Cement 80 10f 98
Indian Cement 2/10 275
New India Assurance 51f 20/12
Katni Cement 100 nil, 222/8
Punjab Cement 100, 11/8
Shahabad Cement 100 7y xd. 153/12
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 xd. 19/4
United Cement 100 6y 80
Katni Defd. 800

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 780
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 117
Central Provinces 94
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 99.
Gujarat 100 2|4|8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 67
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 94
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 88.
Sind Light 100 5|7 135.
Tapty Valley xd. 647/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 133/12 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5|7y xd 122-8.
Andhra Valley Ord. 1000 525.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 133/12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1075
Tata Power 8000 nil, 407/8
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4f 160.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1900
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 205
Manmad Manufacturing 280.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y 492/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 407/8
Volkart U P 50/0/30y 460

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1900
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/4
New India Assurance 6y 20/12
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2000
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 6-10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdow 100 6y 316/4
Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 13 12 by 187/8
Burma Uganda 80 nil 10
Burma T Corporation 743/12
Burma Corp. 10 As. 16 by 1 12-8.
Indian Radio Ord. 320 def. 275
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 180
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/3

BOMBAY

Bombay, July 11.

In sympathy with lower New York advices, the local market opened at Rs. 332|- for Broach A.-M., delivery. There was demand and prices improved to Rs. 332|12 but ruled easy on long liquidation. Liverpool opening cables were easy and rates closed easy at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A. 318/8
Broach A./M. 330/4
Oomra July 273
Oomra D./J. 291/8
Bengal July 215/8
Bengal D./J. 241

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11.

July	239.90—2.30
October	220.00—1.80
January	213.70—1.60

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 11.

Linseed September	11	4	0
Linseed May	11	4	9
Wheat September	7	6	0
Wheat May	7	5	9

COTTON OPTIONS.

Bombay, July 11.

Double Options Rs. 40
S/o to Call Rs. 350/ Rs. 14
S/o to Call Rs. 375/ Rs. 9
S/o to Put Rs. 300/ Rs. 9/8
S/o to Put Rs. 275/ Rs. 4

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 11.

100 Ralli Bros. Malkapur 240
100 Do. Sonabad 230
100 Do. Aurangabad 240
100 Do. Karanja 240
100 Toyomankwak Sind American 276
100 Do. Gojra 277
300 Do. Do. 281
100 Do. Nizamabad 335
100 Japan T & Co. Bhuvnagar 224
100 Do. Dharwa 254
200 Do. Nimarkhedi 245
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Abohar 285
100 Do. Miyachanu 284
100 Do. Rampura 216
100 Volkart Bros. Nandura 266
100 Do. Khamgaon 267
100 Bombay & Co. Botad 219 1/2
100 Do. Veraval 215
100 Kotak & Co. Shegaon 256
100 C. V. Jagjivan Nimbahara 249
100 Mirla Bros. Mahepi 245

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 11.

Bengal 241 D./J.
Bengal 217 July.
Broach 332 A./M.
Broach 322 J./A.
Oomra 292 D./J.
Oomra 273 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 11.

Bengal	232	227	219	212
Sind	237	232	224	217
Punjab	220	224	216	209
Rajputana	232	227	219	212
Broach	339	334	324	319
S. D.	341	336	326	321
P. A.	344	339	329	324
K. V.	334	329	319	314
Dholera	329	324	314	309
Kalajin	333	328	318	313
Cutch	349	344	334	329
Surat	404	399	389	384
Rajpipla	399	394	384	379
Navsari	419	414	404	399
Oomra No. 3	293	288	278	266
C. P. No. 1	318	313	303	291
C. P. No. 2	305	300	290	278
Southern				310
Western.				

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 11.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	230	
Bengal Fine	220	
Bengal F.G.	212	200
Sindh-Punjab Fine	218	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	212	200
Wardha-Hingt Fine	285/90	265
Nagpur-Savner Fine	285/90	265/70
Yeotmal Fine	280	255/60
Arvi Fine	275/80	250/60
Amraoti Fine	265/70	250
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265/70	245/50
Mulkapur Fine	255/60	230/35
Khandesh Fine	250	220/25
Muthia Fine	215/20	210
Muthia F.G.	200	195
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	270	250
Purna F.G.G.S.	255/60	250
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	260	250
Indore/Ujjain Fine	265/70	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265/70	250
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia	395	
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jinja	450	
Busoga	460	

Tata Steam 8114.
Tata Construction 51
Tata Iron Defd. 177/8
Tata Iron Ord. 52

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 104/8
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F T) 85
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 109
Tata Hydro B. 8 109/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 108
Andhra Valley B & 109/12
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 E T 100

N. Y. COTTON DECLINE 13 PTS.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT EXCELLENT

LIQUIDATION AND PROFESSIONAL SELLING

New York, July 10.

After a rise of about dollars 3 per bale from the low level of last Monday, the New York market exhibited easing tendency on favourable weekly weather report and satisfactory condition of the cotton crop. Boll-weevil activity is still great and although some damag is done to the crop, the effect is offset by favourable weather. This news induced long liquidation and professional operators were selling short. The market after flusthating within a range of 20 points closed at a decline of 13 points for January.

The weekly weather report issued to-day says that the progress of the crop during the week was good to *excellent* nearly everywhere. In Tennessee plants have begun blooming and are in excellent condition. Excellent progress has been made in Arkansas and Louisiana. Oklahoma crop is late and complaints of weeds in fields. In Texas showers have improved growth and the plants are healthy. Thus in the critical period of July and August, we have to record excellent condition of the crop. Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. in their report add the following interesting note:—

"Weather continues favourable, and Fossicks condition of 74 per cent. against 68 per cent. same period last year indicates crop is generally doing well except for the threat of Boll-weevil. Last year on August 8th, Government in their preliminary estimate of 14,291,000 bales on an acreage of 46,695,000 acres allowed 20 per cent. damage by Boll-weevil but subsequently the damage proved only 14 p.c. Yarn and Cotton goods prices have declined in America, and Textile merchants' report shows that spinners are accumulating the stock of goods. "Call Money" is again 7 p.c. in America and credit conditions still continue to be irregular."

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October Highest 18.71 lowest 18.45

N. Y. January Highest 18.37 (opening) lowest 18.67 (2.39 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from New York:—

New York Market declined on long liquidation and professional selling.

Messrs. Patels Bros have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weekly Government weather Report:—Favourable for growing crop but also for increase of boll-weevil activity.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Market two sided. Acreage large, crop condition good, but generally expected boll-weevil damage serious. Present level discounts 15 1/2 millions. Outside interest very small. Our opinion conditions slightly favour Bull side next few weeks, but opinion not strong enough to warrant advising purchases.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton. We have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Weather favourable. Further price improvement depends on adverse "developments."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co., have received the following cable From our Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk Co:—

"Cotton weekly weather better than expected but weather map not good for July".

Hentz:—"Cotton dull and heavy, weather report more favourable inducing scattered selling. Government weather report considered favourable, expect for reference boll-weevil market very limited but think—market in a healthy position, immediate future of the market depends on the weather may go temporarily lower but do not think tere is much risk at present prices."

Munds:—"Future of the market depends on weather, Infestation increasing. Market should advance substantially with periods of showers.

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on insect damage reports, but reacted later on favourable weather and favourable crop conditions."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 10.

October	18.45	—.15
December	18.69	—.16
January	18.67	—.13
March	18.85	—.13
May	18.95	—.06
Middling Spot	18.55	—.15

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, July 11.

London Ready 24/3
London Forward 24/3
China Op. 2/4/6 Clo. 2/4/7
America Cent 52/8
Ready 55/10
Asad Op. 55/8 Clo. 55/4
Shravan Op. 55/3 Clo. 55/4
Tejimandi 0/7/, Shravan /15

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/6
Asad 21/7/3
N. Manor 21/10/9
Shravan 21/7/6
N. City 21/12/3

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 10.

July	18.14	—.06
October	18.33	—.13
Middling Spot	18.54	—.12

NEW YORK.

New York, July 10.

New York, 10-55 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	Unquoted.
October	18.61
January	18.82

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

July	Unquoted.
October	18.57
January	18.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 10.

	Opening.	Closing.
July	Unquoted	9.95 —.02
August		9.92 —.02
September		9.91 —.01
October	9.91	9.89 —
November		9.88 —.01
December		9.90 plus .01
January	9.91	9.90 plus .01
February		9.90 plus .03
March	9.95	9.94 plus .02
April		9.94 plus .02
May	9.94	9.96 plus .02
June		9.95 plus .02
July		9.94 plus .02
Middling Spot		10.40 plus .10

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 10.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.
July close at 8/11s. 1/2d. 1-1/2.
Oct. close at 9s. 4d. 1-1/4
Dec. close at 9s. 7d. 1-1/8d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 10.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton.	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 10.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.35	plus .10
Scinde, Fine	6.60	plus .10
Scinde, Superfine	6.85	plus .10
Bengal, Good	6.10	plus .10
Bengal, Fully Good	6.35	plus .10
Bengal, Fine	6.60	plus .10
Oomra, Good	7.15	plus .10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.45	plus .10
Oomra, Fine	7.75	plus .10
Broach, Fully Good	8.45	plus .10
Broach, Fine	8.70	plus .10
Broach Superfine	8.95	plus .10

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 10.

Silver—and sold market is quiet.
Spot 24-1/8
Forward 24-3/16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 10.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 5-1/4 per cent.
Interest, Day 7 Day's Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4/ per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

T T Berlin on London 20.37-1/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.08.
T T Brussels on London 34.91.
T T Madrid on London 33.43.
T T. Milan on London 92.73.
T T Berne on London 25.23.
T T Paris on London 123.91.
T T London on Prague 163.93.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 10.

Demand Bills 484.56.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.)

Bombay, July 11.

Since our last Report was written the nett changes in the Home markets have been as under:—

New York	Oct.	Jan.	Mch.
3|7|29	18.39	18.59	18.71
10|7|29	18.45	18.67	18.85
	pl.06	pl.08	pl.14
Liverpool	July.	Deer.	Jan.
3|7|29	9.75	9.70	9.70
10|7|29	9.95	9.90	9.90
	pl.20	pl.20	pl.20

Since the publication of our last weekly report we have received the first Government estimate of the acreage planted for the present season. The figure given was 48,457,000 acres which is an increase over last year's planted acreage of 3.2 per cent Many early private estimates had indicated an increase of between 2 per cent and 3 per cent but one reliable authority had placed it at 5.5 per cent so that when the actual report was received on the market sentiment was in favour of an immediate advance in prices.

In attempting to forecast the ultimate crop with the knowledge we now have of the planted acreage, we have first to come to some conclusion regarding the probable yield per acre. In some of our earlier reports we have emphasised the importance of the weevil in determining the yield, and as this pest is now mentioned in practically every cable received from the Home markets, we are justified in expecting only an average yield, which on the present known acreage would give a crop of about 15-1|4 million bales, or possibly less. The weather over the belt continues to be favourable however and this week's Washington report which is summed up as "excellent" has had the effect of causing the first set back to the market since the publication of the acreage estimate last Monday. Our Liverpool Agents cable to us as follows:—

1. "Market nervous owing Boll weevil. Depends on weather. Dry weather is needed.".

2. "Market ready for advance particularly on weather or weevil."

At the present level of prices and with the knowledge that the crop is now passing into the most critical period of the year, we prefer the long side of the market.

The local market has acted in sympathy with American and except for a further small widening in parity between the two markets, there are few features here on which to comment.

The Mill situation is no better and unsold stocks of cotton are still very large, and we continue to advise our clients to sell their ready stocks and replace with purchases of A|May Broach.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 11.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year.	Yesterday.
Khandesh		362,747
Central India	338	379,476
Barsi and Nagar	316	258,265
Hyderabad-Gaorani	8	84,590
Berar	375	784,897
Central Provinces	238	390,525
Total Oomras	1,275	2,260,010
Dholera	566	224,550
N.-W. Provinces		61,719
Rajputana	362	49,934
Sind-Punjab	306	132,503
Broach	253	193,044
Compta & Dharwar	4,013	108,903
Westerns-Northerns	738	47,771
Cocoanada		5
Tinnecelly & Cambodia		36,040
Persian		1,682
American		9,354
Egyptian & African	1,110	95,913
Comilla, Burma & other ports		19
Total	8,623	3,220,935

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 11.

1st Sept. to 4th July

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year.	Yesterday.
Europe	1,542	825,850
Japan & China	12,933	1,582,338
Coast Ports		18,425
Up-country by Rail		121,209
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan		27,680
Total	14,475	2,588,542

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 11.

F. P. Bales.	1928|29
Receipts to date 10/7/29	9223000
,, Yesterday do.	7000
Exports to date do.	7950000
Stock at Ports 5/7/29	731000
,, Interior Towns do.	277000
,, Liverpool 5/7/29	896000
Visible Supply 5/7/29	2164000
Quantity in Sight do.	15555000

LONDON METALS.

London, July 10.

Copper Braziers £95-1/2.
Yellow Metal £74.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge, £13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots, £206-1/4.

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 11.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. RATE:—
D D 1/5 25/32.
London Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16 Ready.
London Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.
London Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
London Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Mid July.
London Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Ready.
London Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Mail.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 277.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945.
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 126 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days, 123 3/4.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 161.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 3/32 10th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 7/16 11th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 3/8 10th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 10th inst.
London/Belgium 34.900 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 10th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4.4.10 1/2 9th inst. £4.4.11 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/16 9th inst. 24 1/8 10th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 3/16 9th inst. 24 3/16 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 3/8 9th inst. 52 1/8 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 3/8 per cent 9th inst. 5 3/8 per cent. 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 1/2 per cent. 9th inst. 5 1/2 per cent 10th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2-2 p.c. Nominal. 3 Mos. 2 1/2 p.c. 6 Mos. 3 1/2 p.c. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Bombay, July 11.

Ex. Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 540/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 112/ per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 11.

	Qtls.
Wheat	3,571
Linseed	4,648
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	534
Gingellyseeds	618
Poppyseeds	19
Groundnuts	2,919
Castorseeds	323
Rice	1,692
Myrabollams	924
Cottonseeds	5,632
Mowraseeds	23
Gram	1,920
Joowar	1,309
Barley	314
Bajree	1,659
Coal	3,398 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 11.

Our market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/1 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt, F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 7/12 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 7/13 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 7/15 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/3/ per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/10 per cwt.
Tone:—Steadier.

CURRENCY DEPT ACCOUNTS

An Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department as on 7th July 1929 is given.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation.	1,85,02,81
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India	
Silver coin	99,11,55
Gold bullion	32,21,69
Silver bullion	4,87,34
Securities (purchase price)	
In India	43,20,12
In England	5,61,69

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—8 DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100 monthly. Apply for terms immediately to:—TATA, Suryaprakasarao, Organiser, Vizianagram City.

A R1727

LOAN.

16000 LOAN without interest for 10 years granted. New applicant's enlistment continued as per concession rate till 28th July, 1929. Next date granting loan fixed 31st July 1929. Ask list of Loans granted and rules. THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

L 32473

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SALE—One GRAPHIC PANORAMIC KODAK with Graflex R.R. lens complete with slide, circuit attachment, winding key, stand, etc. Apply Box No. 2321 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

T R1744

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934.

BOOKS.

IN RAPID PREPARATION:—THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. By D. N Guha, M.A, B.L. of the Bengal Civil Service (Judicial). With a truly all-India, really serviceable and thoroughly exhaustive commentary,—the legal position everywhere analysed and illuminated. A stupendous work of unique value. To be published in 10 parts, each part Rs. 2/8. Pre-publication price Rs. 20 (the parts, Rs. 2 each) for orders with a remittance of Rs. 24. Apply to SUDHIR KUMAR GUHA, English Bazar, Malda (Bengal).

R1745

EDUCATIONAL.

INDIAN WIRELESS COLLEGE
Incorporated with the
INDIAN RADIO RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
52|1|1, College Street, CALCUTTA.

Trains and qualifies candidates for employment as Wireless attendants, Operators and Engineers for GOVERNMENT, MARINE, AIRCRAFT AND BROADCASTING STATIONS

FULL RADIO TRAINING IN

All departments including building up and maintenance of high power set and stations.

Through Correspondence or class room lecture and demonstration.

For Prospectus and admission, apply to the PRINCIPAL.

AN IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

We, students of The Bengal Wireless and Telegraph College, 3, Burman Street, Calcutta, confidently, recommend our Friends and intending Wireless Operators to join with us soon. Good prospect. Best training. Home-comfort and care of Principal T. L. Biswas.

M. K. Rao—Mysore, M. G. Kulkarni—Surat, M. S. Rehal—Punjab, A. C. Kanungo—Chittagong, S. K. Bose—Calcutta, Pratap Singh Kumai—Darjeeling and others.

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS—peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England.)

—:o:—

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge Sections and Branches, and will be received in the Agent's Office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1-0 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday, the 22nd July, 1929.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,500 in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each Tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the Tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the Tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender and reserves the right to accept any Tender in part or whole.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate,
2nd July, 1929

32474

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

—:o:—

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, 1929. The 31st of July, is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 6th July, 1929.

32495

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1177 of 1929.

(1.) KESHAVJI PRANJIWAN, (2.) DAHYABHAI TULSIDAS, (3.) BHUGWANDAS HARI KRISHNA, (4.) RANCHHORDAS JAGJIWANDAS and (5.) NARBHERAM MULJI, all of Bombay Girnara Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, residing at (1) Cavel Street, (2) Mallaharrao Gully, (3) Cavel Street, (4) Chawpatty and (5) Dadysett's Agiary Lane respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay for themselves and all other the members of Shri Madhavpur Girnara Yuvak Dnyana Vardhak Mandal, having its office at Cavel Street, Bombay .....Plaintiffs

vs.

(1.) HARISHANKER SUNDERJI, (2.) JESHTARAM SUNDERJI, both of Bombay Girnara Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Borivli, Bombay Suburban Dist., (3.) SHA LILADHAR MADANJI, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Champa Gully, near Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay and (4.) SHAOJI KESHAVJI, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, all till lately carrying on business in piece goods at the Mulji Jetha Market in the name style and firm of Tulsidas Harishanker .....Defendants

To,

THE MEMBERS OF THE SHRI MADHAVPUR GIRNARA YUVAK DNYANA VARDHAK MANDAL.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Rangnekar in Chambers herein on the 1st day of July, 1929, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit in this Honourable Court on behalf and for the benefit of themselves and all other members of the Shri Madhavpur Girnara Yuvak Dnyana Vardhak Mandal, against the abovenamed defendant firm praying:—

(a) for a decree against the defendants for the sum of Rs. 9,027-6-3 together with interest on Rs. 8,695-4-0 from 23rd day of June 1929 till judgment and

(b) for costs and isterest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum.

And take further notice that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 24th day of July, 1929.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1929.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. FERREIRA AND VALLABHDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Seal of the High Court a Bombay.

E. FAREY,

The 11th day of July, 1929.

32510

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TIMBER.

OFFERS ARE NOW INVITED for the supply of Match timber as below to the Company's Factory at Ambernath (G. I. P.) during the season 1929-1930:

2,000 tons (50 c.ft. per ton).
BOMBAX MALABARICUM.
(Gujerati—Sawar; Maratti—Sayar).

SPECIFICATION.

I. QUALITY OF LOGS:
(a) All logs must be of clean straight growth, free from twisted or spiral growth, large loose or dead knots, shakes, decay or general over maturity.
(b) The logs must be green, freshly cut and with the bark on.
(c) The logs must be round and cylindrical.

II. DIMENSIONS OF LOGS:
(a) Length: 8 feet and up.
(b) Girth: not less than 30 inches at thin end, and not more than 90 inches at butt end.

NOTE:—Logs, from which at least 4 feet billets of good and useable wood are not obtainable, will not be accepted.

III. As regards suitability or otherwise, the decision of the Factory Manager or our Representative deputed on passing work, will be considered as final.

MEASUREMENTS will be taken at the Company's Factory at Ambernath by the Company's Representative, and the cubic contents of all logs accepted and measured will be computed according to Mercer's Table for round timber.

Tenders for supply should be submitted before the 31st July, 1929, after which date no offer will be considered.

The Western India Match Co., Ltd.
SUNE SCHELE,
Managing Director.

Vulcan House,
Nicol Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay.

3259

FOR SALE.

MULE of Taylor Land and Co.'s Make (Stalybridge 1923), Spindles 580, Gauge 1.3|4", Brand New. For Spinning low Counts. Apply to AGENTS, NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, Indore, C. I.

32493

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Messrs. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE of sparingly used Jacobean complete drawing, dining and bed-rooms furniture, rich Queen Anna Chesterfield suites, marble figures, leather lined drawing-room suites, gramophone, carpets, roll top office tables, few pieces of Indian carved furniture, plated and Silverware, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. Sethna's Bunglow, Walkeshwar Road, Seaface Chaupatty.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th July, 1929, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building St. Nos. 1059; 105; 105 A, 407; 21; 23; 23A; 33A; 50; 52; 54, Cases Nos. 110 (504 x 540; 87; 137 (4 x 5), Sewree Cross Road, Naigaum Road; Byculla Railway Station; Sutter Street; Underia Street.

MENESSE & CO.

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TO-DAY THE LAST DAY!

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Latest METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER PICTURE

MARION DAVIES IN **THE PATSY**

A Comedy Drama of the revolt of Pa—the subjugation of Ma and the victory of Sis.

Also the Rollicking M.-G.-M. Two Part Comedy "BLOW TO BLOW."

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24 MEN LOST!

CAN YOU IMAGINE THE TERRIBLE DISASTER?

Well, you can see it all vividly portrayed before your very eyes AT

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MARGARET LIVINGSTON
FRED MACKAYE
ROCKLIFFE FELLOWES

This Strange, Thrilling Tale of Mystery and Love

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and
AGNES ESTERHAZY

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1929			
13 July	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
3 Aug	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..	All	11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..	vessels	10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x ..	with	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	now	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	sail	11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..	direct	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..	from	10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Bombay	19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16 614
29 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	without	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
,,	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana x ..	transhipment	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
1 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
2 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
1 ,,	Razmak @ ..	Aden	10,602
,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 April	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,, about	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
16 April	Morea (Extra)..		10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
26 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH,

With liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442
18th Nov.	Dumana	8427
9th Dec.	Dumala	8442
1930		
3rd April.	Dumana	8427
24th ,,	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929 about	Steamers.	
8th July	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
22nd ,,	Nowshera ..	Japan.
2nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
16th ,,	Comoria ..	Colombo and Australia
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China.
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi	Colombo Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.
6 Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan.

x Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO EAST AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
12th July.	Vita ..	Basrah via Karachi
17th July	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th July	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@10July
Sado Maru ..	5898	1 July.	14 ,,
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@24July
aTottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	28 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ Aug.
Awa Maru ..	6028	29 July	12 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@21Aug.
aNageto Maru ..	5001	15 Aug.	27 Aug.

xDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kashima Maru ..	16000	11 July	29 July.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	25 July	12 Aug.
Suwa Maru ..	16700	8 Aug.	26 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	24 July.	31 July.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	7 Aug.	15 Aug.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
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4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

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First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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THE INDIAN REVIEW

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

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COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS AND DOCUMENT OF DESTINY

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.
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Special accommodation for Ladies.
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N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all forecasts free of charge for whole life time.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseiz
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

S. WASHIO,
Manager

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves :
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars apply.

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ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	,, 391 ,,	1926	,, 106 ,,
1927	,, 468 ,,	1927	,, 122 ,,
1928	,, 585 ,,	1928	,, 140 ,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10	per Rs. 1000	1924—Rs. 22½	per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10	per Annum	1927 ,, 25	per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to :—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 24 Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents requited on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

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N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

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City & Suburbs

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Harwood League: Attached Section vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3 p.m. (B.T.)

SATURDAY, July 13

Strike Court of Enquiry to meet at the Secretariat.

The s.s. Mantua with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R. A., Cooperage, 4-30 p.m. and Attached Section vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Mr. J. K. Mehta's lecture on "Students and their duty to promote Swadeshi", at Students' Brotherhood, 6-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 14.

Harwood League: G. I. P. Rly., vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall on Saturday, Yoga Darshan, 8 to 9 a.m. (B. T.) and on Sunday, Upanishad, 8-45 to 10 a.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Smallpox attacks 4, death nil; Cholera attack nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil deaths nil; Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 55. The total mortality this day last year was 70.

SIR MANGALDAS NAHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of May and June was 1,390 of whom 1,118 were males and 272 females.

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Raja Yoga in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street on Saturday next at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

GEETA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwat Geeta at the General Educational Society's Chhabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S. T.)

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Upanishad in English at Dr. Chhotalal's Bungalow, Borivli on Sunday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

LECTURE ON QURAN.

Moulvi Mohammad Ali M. A. (Cantab) will deliver a public lecture on Quaran at the "Ittihad" office, top floor, Agboatwalla Building, Bhendi Bazar on Sunday the 14th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

"THE RATIONALIST", LAHORE

An organ of the Punjab Rationalist Association, Lahore, has made its appearance. It abolished God and Religion. Annual subscription is, Rs. 3 and specimen copy will be sent free, to all who ask for it.

PASSENGERS' & TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, will be held today (Friday) at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

There will be a Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Rajasooya Yoga" by Brahmasri Kannuswami Iyer at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 14th instant at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. Admission to members only.

MEETING OF ANAVIL YOUTHS.

A preliminary meeting of the Anavil youths of Bombay and Suburbs will be held on Sunday at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Hira Baug C. P. Tank, to start the Young Men's Anavil Association.

INDIAN CO-OP. NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LTD.

A meeting of shareholders of the Indian C. N. and T. Co. Ltd., will be held in the School of the Little Flower of Jesus, Princess Street, to safeguard their interest on Sunday the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY POSTAL UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Postal Union will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaon, on Saturday the 13th July at 9 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. S. C. Joshi will preside.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

The Anand Sangit Mandali, the well-known Dramatic Company, which has captured the hearts of the public have kindly agreed to give a benefit performance of their famous newly-staged play "Vatsala Haran" on Sunday, the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.

An additional attraction is the singing programme by Miss Vatsala Kumthekar. A splendid opportunity is offered to the public. The following gentlemen among others will attend the performance:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Advocate, Dr. M. B. Welkar, Mr. S. L. Silam and Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate.

It is hoped that the Bombay public will enthusiastically welcome this opportunity to help the Meerut Defence Fund, and at the same time get so much enjoyment at little cost.

Tickets for Rs. 5|12, 4|8, 3|6, 2|4, 2|2, annas 14 and 9 only are available at

(1) The Elphinstone Theatre, Corner of Grant Road.

(2) The Jinnah Memorial Hall, from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

(3) "Kranti" Office, Parel.

CROWDED HOUSES AT CAPITOL

SUBMARINE ATTRACTION NEXT WEEK

Marion Davis, is delightnig large audiences at the Capitol this week in her gayest role as the heroine of the Metro—Goldwyn—Mayer picture "The Patsy". The film is vivid and characteristic for the intimate touches of family life. Hen-pecked husbands and domineering wives need go to the Capitol this week to see "Patsy" where there is the classical illustration of a husband being dominated by an imperious wife with the final scene of the former successfully asserting himself. There is no great plot in the picture but it is extremely realistic and the acting is superb, in which Marion Davies claims the lion's share.

Next Saturday the transcendant attraction of the "Submarine", a mighty drama of the high seas will be featured in the Capitol. It is a going to be a thrilling affair, with the clash of Submarines and the ruin of the crews contained therein. The work of destruction and ultimate rescue are finely depicted and those who wish to see how hapless voyagers on Submarines are saved from the jaws of death would do well to turn up to the Capitol unfailingly to witness these scenes on the silver screen.

DEATH BY MOTOR ACCIDENT

Mr. Vinodbehari Chakravati, a contractor, was going in his motor car along Brendy Bazar on Monday last when Abdulla Allarakhia, a Mahomedan, ran against the car and was knocked down. The car was stopped and Mr. Chakravati removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Thursday, death being due to the fracture of the skull. The Coroner's jury returned a verict of accidental death.

"HONOURING KABALI"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Our attention has been drawn to a Message from the Free Press published in our issue of 9th July under the headings: "Honouring Kabali" and "His Brother's Appeal to Cutchees." The second heading was published by mistake and has nothing to do with the message.

A. I. SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

Certificates of the Association have been issued to the following Khadi Bhandars, who have agreed to deal exclusively in hand-spun and hand-woven cloth, and to observe the rules laid down by the Association in that connection:—

1. Shudh Khadi Bhandar, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.
2. Majur Mahajan Khadi Bhandar, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.
3. Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works, 113 Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4.
4. Khadi Bhandar, Princess Street, Karachi.
5. Lajpat Khadi Bhandar, Tilak Congress Bhawan, Hyderabad-Sind.
6. Lajpat Khadi Bhandar, Princess Street, Karachi.
7. Shudh Khadi Bhandar, 132|1 Harrisson Road, Calcutta.
8. Khaddar Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bellary.
9. Gandhi Khaddar Vastralayam, Rajapalayam, S. I. Ry.

TEXTILE COURT OF INQUIRY

To Commence Work from To-morrow

The Court of Enquiry appointed in connection with the Bombay Textile dispute met again on Thursday afternoon at 4 p.m., Mr. Justice Pearson presiding. The Bombay Millowners' Association, Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union, the Bombay Textile Labour Union, the Bombay Millowners' Union and the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal were represented. The sitting was not open to the Press.

It is, however, understood that the Chairman at the outset announced that written statements had been filed by the Millowners' Association, the Bombay Millworkers' Union, the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal and the Jam Mill. The Textile Labour Union and the Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union had not sent in their written statements as requested by the Court. Mr. F. J. Ginwala, on behalf the Bombay Textile Labour Union, informed the Court that his Union could not get its statement ready by that day and that the same would be submitted by Friday (to-day) evening. On the suggestion of the Chairman of the Court Mr. S. V. Deshpande on behalf of the Red Flag Union also agreed to send in his Union's statement on Friday (to-day).

MR. DESHPANDE'S PROTEST.

Before the Court could proceed with the determination of the course the inquiry should adopt Mr. Deshpande, it is understood, wanted to know from the Chairman if Thursday's was the 'first' sitting of the Court or whether it was an adjourned sitting. He referred to some official advertisement in the Press and the invitation sent to the Union, which, he is stated to have observed, differed in their wordings. The Chairman, it is said, informed Mr. Deshpande that it was the first adjourned meeting of the Court. Thereupon Mr. Deshpande is understood to have protested that it was not fair to his Union which had received no specific invitation to attend the previous sitting of the Court and as such whatever might have taken place at that meeting was not known to the representatives of the Union which was vitally concerned in the dispute. The Chairman assured Mr. Deshpande that at the last sitting of the Court nothing of any importance was considered. It was only decided to call for written statements from the parties represented in the Conference. Mr. Deshpande, however, it is understood, insisted that his protest should be recorded to which the Court agreed.

Mr. Deshpande, it is further understood, raised another point as to the nature of the inquiry. He said he could not understand why Unions which were not parties to the dispute should be represented in the inquiry. He contended that it was primarily dispute between the Millowners' Association and the Girni Kamgar Union. But the objection was not upheld.

MR. H. P. MODY'S GRIEVANCE.

Mr. H. P. Mody, Chairman of the Millowners' Association, is reported to have pointed out that it was not fair that only three representatives of his Association should be allowed. He wanted the Millowners to be represented at least by six persons. Mr. Deshpande admitted the fairness of Mr. Mody's complaint, but at the same time observed that was the same case with his Union. After some discussion the Court, it is understood, agreed to the suggestion that, while only three representatives of the parties invited to the inquiry could take part in the deliberations, an additional three might be allowed to be present in the sittings of the Court.

INQUIRY TO BE PUBLIC OR IN CAMERA?

Another point of public importance is understood to have been raised. It was, it is stated, pointed out that the inquiry should be public and open to the Press. The Chairman wanted to elicit the opinion of the various parties represented in the Court. Messrs. Deshpande, Ginwala and Dr. Choksey (Millworkers' Union) were all emphatic that the inquiry should be public and open to the Press. Mr. Mody had no objection to such a procedure. But the Court pointed out the various difficulties in the way of the suggestion being carried out. But the general consensus of opinion is stated to be in favour of the inquiry being open to the public. But this question being entirely in the discretion of the Court, no decision was arrived at.

BRING MEERUT PRISONERS FOR EVIDENCE.

Before the Court adjourned Mr. Deshpande begged leave to make certain preliminary observation. He said that those who represented the Girni Kamgar Union there were not in the Union when the disputes which led to the strike arose. Those who were conducting the Union were all arrested and removed to Meerut. It was necessary that they should be specially brought to give evidence in the present inquiry. In fact, he is reported to have stted, that his Union had elected certain of the arrested leaders to represent it; but the difficulty was how to get them to be present at the present inquiry. He requested that the Court might take steps to ensure their presence for the purposes of the inquiry.

The Chairman suggested that it was not necessary to do so as the Union could reply to the statements that might be presented to the Court.

The Chairman before adjourning the sitting of the Court announced the procedure he hoped to follow. On Saturday (to-morrow) the Court will again meet when the various statements will be presented. The Court is expected to commence recording evidence from Monday or if that was not possible from Wednesday next.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NOMINATION OF OFFICIAL MEMBERS

The "Bombay Government Gazette," published on Thursday announces the acceptance of the resignations by Messrs H. F. Knight, I.C.S, J. P. Brander, I.C.S, W W Smart, I.C.S., G. Wiles, C.I.E, I.C.S, and R. D. Bell, C.I.E, I.C.S, of their offices as members of the Bombay Legislative Council, and the nomination of Messrs. E. W. Trotman, I. C.S., W. C Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., J H Garrett, I.C.S C.S.C Harrison, C.I.E., D. MacLachlan, I.C.S, and D.D. Nanavati, I.C.S, in their places.

PAREL KSHATRA KULOTAPANNA C. C. S. LD.

The annual general meeting of the Parel Kshatra Kulotapanna Cooperative Credit Society Ltd. was held on Sunday last at the Office of the Society, Parel, under the presidentship of the Ex-Corporator, Mr. G. B. Nare B.A., and the report of the year ending 31st March 1929 was adopted, the new Managing Committee for the year 1929-30 was elected, and dividends for the year ending 31st March 1929 were also declared. The Society is one of the backward classes of the Maratha people but seems to have been doing good work in the field of the Cooperative movement.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

SPECIAL MEETING ON FRIDAY

A Special Meeting of the Schools Committee will be held at the Corporation Hall on Friday (the 12th inst.) at 5 p.m. (B. T) to consider the recent situation of the Chinchpoogli Marathi Boys' and Urdu Boys Schools located the Lady Northcote Orphanage building, where there have been some skirmishes between pupils of the Marathi and the Urdu Schools and the attendance of which has been seriously affected.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Supply of fodder sufficient except in parts of Karadhi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Larkana and Sukkur. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating; quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind 24to 70 Percentage below normal, Gujarat 29to 47 Percentage below normal, Konkan 16 to 30 percentage below normal, Deccn 20 to 51 percentage below normal, Karnatak 8 to 26 percentage below normal

ATTENDANCE CONTINUES TO INCREASE

Bombay, July 11.

The Bombay Mill-owners' Association writes:—

"The attendance continues to increase and is 95,555 to-day."

MILL JOBBER AQUITTED OF MURDER

LOVE OFFAIR WITH WOMEN WORKER

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mahadev Dhondu Pawar, a Maratha Hindu aged 25, was put upon a charge of murder before Mr. Justice Allison and a special jury.

The Advocate-General Mr. D. F. Mulla conducted the prosecution.

The accused was a jobber or mukadam in the David Mill, and he was, alleged to be, on terms of criminal intimacy with one Sitabai who was employed in the same mill. The girl's husband Kondu who was working in the Fazulbhoy Mill once observed them both talking in a very familiar way, for which he chastised his wife. The next day the accused observed marks of injury on her face and on inquiry she told him that her husband had beaten her. The accused, thereupon, angrily exclaimed "I will take notice of him."

A couple of days later, on 6th May last, the accused went to the girl's chawl at Worli in the early morning, and when Sitabai went out of her room to go to the lavatory he entered and, it was alleged, cut her husband's throat with a knife. Sitabai, on returning to the room, fainted at the ghastly sight of her husband lying dead in a pool of blood.

In his defence, the accused pleaded that he knew nothing about the murder. He stated that the girl was very irregular and lazy in her work and he had frequently warned her against wasting her time in talking to other men in the mill. Resenting his strictness, she had threatened to visit him with unpleasant consequences. It was to satisfy her vengeance that she had given evidence against him and involved him in false charge.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty and His Lordship order him to be discharged.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPT TO MURDER FAIL

In the Mazgaon Police Court, Mr. P. L. Thacker delivered judgment on the 11th instant in a case, in which one Ebrahim Currim stood charged with having attempted to commit murder of the complainant, Abdulla Jusab alias Abaya on 23rd day of October, 1927.

Mr. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Azad, Bar-at-Law and Mr. A. M. Khan, Advocate, defended the accused.

Complainant stated in his examination-in-chief that he was staying in Kambeker Street. He knew one Siddik Allarakhia. He was on inimical terms with Siddik Allarakhia, who had threatened the complainant and had even assaulted him actually. In consequence of that threat complainant left his place at Kambeker Street and went to reside at Altamont Road.

About 2 months later at about 1 p.m. complainant was seated at the Pedhi of Haji Usman Haji Ismail Chunawalla. Having stayed there till 4 p.m. he left that place and returned to it at 5 p.m. He again left at 6 p.m. in company of Dr. Zakaria and Tyab Kasam Rahimatulla. Complainant had hardly gone 20 paces when he was struck by somebody from behind with a stick on his head. He turned round at the first blow and saw the accused behind him. The accused had a stick in his hand said the complainant. He further stated that he was quite definite about the identity of the accused, who struck him again on the leg. Complainant sat down and a third blow was dealt on his head. He fell down unconscious. When he regained consciousness, he found himself in the J. J. Hospital. There his statement (dying deposition) was recorded by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, 2nd Court, 4 or 6 days after the assault. The complainant alleged that he had described his assailant to the Magistrate. As far as his memory went he gave the description of his assailant to the Police also. On 30th March 1929 complainant was called to the Agripada Police Station. There he could identify the accused as his assailant out of 10 or 12 persons standing at the identification parade.

Cooss-examined by Mr. Khan, the complainant stated that there was another man with the accused when he was assaulted. He was the same man whom complainant had seen in company of the accused in Kambeker Street on the day of the assault. Complainant admitted that there was enmity between him and one Allaya and he suspected that he was assaulted at the instigation of Siddik Allarakhia through Allaya. Complainant had further stated in cross-examination that he said to the Magistrate, Mr. Khairaz that he would be able to identify his assailant if shown to him. But he was confronted with his dying deposition, wherein he had explicitly answered in the negative to the question, 'Had you seen your assailants?' He was further asked whether he would be able to identify his assailant if he saw him again. He said 'no.' At the Police Station too he had stated that he had not seen his assailant. Nor could he identify him. In the Court, however, he retracted for the first time from what he had stated in his dying deposition and statement to the Police.

Including the Doctor Mr. Henry Reynolds Byrne, 9 witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Complainant absented himself on many occasions and a bailable warrant had to be issued. At a later stage the Magistrate framed a charge under Section 326 I.P.C. as from the record before him he was not convinced that a *prima facie* case to frame the charge under Section 307 I.P.C. was made out. Accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that he was unnecessarily dragged to the Court by the said Abaya, believing him to be one of Allaya's men.

After carefully going through the evidence the Magistrate came to the conclusion that the complainant had even failed to connect the accused satisfactorily and beyond reasonable doubt with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to the complainant by dangerous weapon. The complainant could not prove even the lesser charge. His Worship, therefore, was pleased to acquit the accused.

DEATH OF RAILWAY WORKMAN

KNOCKED DOWN BY ELECTRIC TRAIN

While some gangmen of the G. I. P. Railway were working on the line between Curry Road and Parel on Wednesday afternoon, they were asked to clear away by the driver of an electric train by blowing the horn. The workmen went back at a safe distance except Rama Lalu (20) who stepped on the opposite line. He was confused however by the approach of a light engine on that line and again stepped back to the line where the electric train was running. He was knocked by the train and death was instantaneous. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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Rheumatism.—"I suffered terribly from rheumatism," writes Mr. M. A. Hussain, of Balu Hukak's Lane Ballygunge, P.O. Calcutta. "Although I had medical treatment for over six months, my condition failed to improve. Zam-Buk, however, rubbed into my aching limbs, soon drove out all pain and banished the trouble completely."

Sprained Ankle.—"When I severely sprained my ankle the doctor prescribed Zam-Buk," writes Miss S. J. Choksey, of Hughes Rd., Grant Rd., P.O. Bombay. "He told me I would have saved much worry and expense if I had used Zam-Buk at first. Now I keep Zam-Buk handy and depend upon it for all injuries and skin troubles."

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Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK PRICES DECLINE 16 POINTS

JANUARY.

BEARISH CONSUMPTION FIGURE.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 11.	
Previous Closing Rate	18.67
To-day's Opening Rate	18.64
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	18.51
Difference	—.16

New York, July 11

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 3 points and at 10.55 a.m. prices were quoted 4 points under last closing. The market ruled weak on long liquidation influenced by favourable weather report and bearish consumption. The market closed at a decline of 16 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

On Friday the Liverpool market is due to open at a decline of 6 points. And in Bombay Broach A|M is expected to open at Rs. 328-8-0.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 11.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.90
To-day's Opening Rate	9.79
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing Rate	9.80
Difference	—.10

Liverpool, July 11.

Being influenced by favourable weather report the Liverpool Cotton Market opened lower than expected at a decline of 11 points. Prices recovered 1 point on the opening level but again ruled easy and 12-15 p.m. were quoted 12 points down. In the afternoon the market recovered slightly but closed at a decline of 10 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices were reduced by 19 points at 10-21 and Egyptian declined 25 points at 16.35. The total imports were 5,100 bales.

Slight rain Velvastol District and Shreveport District. Entire belt partly cloudy.

Between midnight and daybreak no precipitation. Warmer.

The Garside Cotton Service in its estimate of American Mill Consumption for the month of June states 557000 bales were consumed against 511000 bales last year June. This report was construed bearish and textile figures were unfavourable.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, July 11.			
Silver Ready	24	3	0
Higher	0	1	6
Silver Forward	24	3	0
			Steady.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 11.			
First Settlement	55	8	0
Second Settlement	55	2	0
Third Settlement	55	2	0

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1929.

Land Revenue Reform

It is very gratifying to note that the important question of land revenue reform and of taking effective measures to make such reform possible is now receiving the serious attention of both the peasants and their leaders. This fact is abundantly evidenced by the frequent conferences of peasants and the steadily growing literature on the land revenue problems in all their bearings. We have ourselves published during the last few months series of articles on the subject by Prof. Gadgil and Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, not to mention a host of articles on the Bardoli struggle in particular. The serial articles were widely appreciated and have since been published in pamphlet form by their respective authors. We have already reviewed Prof. Gadgil's pamphlet as a whole. We have now before us Mr. Kale's pamphlet entitled "A Critique of the Bombay Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill No. 14 of 1928." Both the pamphlets cover nearly the same ground and form a good introduction to a critical study of land revenue problems with special reference to the Bombay Presidency.

The need for a radical change in the present land revenue policy is recognised by all men with any foresight or sense of justice, even by the Anglo-Indian Press. Indeed that section of the press is now so much exercised by the spreading agrarian discontent, by the foretaste of it in Bardoli, by the revelations made by the Broomfield Committee, and by the gathering storm in Maharashtra, that it anxiously calls upon Government and the Legislative Council to introduce radical and comprehensive reform betimes even before the "outsiders" further exploit the discontent. The attempt to isolate the "outsiders" and to set the Council against them is bound to be futile. As futile is the effort to set the urban interests against the rural by the arch-suggestion that if land revenue is not high enough, urban interests will have to bear a heavier burden of taxation. Urban people are at least wise enough to realise that the surest foundation of their prosperity is the prosperity of the rural population. As for the Legislative Council, it was the earliest to make the very demands now made by the peasants and their co-workers, miscalled "outsiders." If Government had the sense to adopt promptly the recommendations of the Land Revenue Committee, endorsed by the Council, things might never have come to the present pass. Even now it is doubtful if the lesson of Bardoli is sufficiently impressed upon Government. If they are content with their present Bill, which only seeks to get legislative sanction to their present practice, it must be said that that lesson is lost upon them.

If Government are anxious to face the situation in a statesmanlike manner, they must be prepared for radical reform, to draft a fresh Bill or at least to allow the present Bill to be drastically amended. The most urgent reforms are fairly well stated and discussed by Mr. Kale as also by several others who have actively interested themselves in the subject. Mr. Kale's main suggestions are (1) that the proprietary rights of the landholders must be clearly recognised and defined limiting the rights of Government to a 25 per cent. share, by way of a tax, of the "annual value," as defined by the Taxation Committee, (2) that the methods of assessment recommended by the Land Revenue Committee should be adopted, (3) that a Standing Advisory Committee of the Council should be constituted to examine the recommendations of Settlement Officers, and (4) that retrospective effect should be given to such legislation as will result in any changes of the practice on the basis of which all revisions were made after the declaration of the Parliamentary Committee. These and similar suggestions made by responsible leaders may well be considered by the proposed All-Presidency Land League and embodied in a Bill or a Peasants' Charter. It should, however, be always remembered that mere academic discussion of land revenue problems will lead nowhere unless it is accompanied with a compact organisation of the peasants themselves.

Where The Shoe Pinches.

The MacDonald Government won their first decisive victory over the forces of Protection, Imperial Preference and Safeguarding when the Conservative amendment to the King's Speech was rejected on Wednesday in the Commons by 340 votes to 220. The amendment concentrated on Imperial Preference and stood for the continuance of the policy of the McKenna and Safeguarding duties. Its rejection means that these duties are to go and that the majority in the Commons will have nothing to do with the preferential tariff system. Labourites and Liberals have always stood for the free exchange of commodities, a system which stimulates trade and does not give preferential treatment to home producers by raising a barrage of tariffs for their particular benefit. As Mr. Snowden pointed out in his speech, Preference was not possible without taxing food and raw materials, "which were practically the only two things the Empire sent to Britain." He foreshadowed the prospect, which would be very pleasing to the British masses, of the Government sweeping away, before they left office "all the duties on food, sugar and dried fruits and all dutiable articles of food."

Mr. Snowden emphasized in his speech the new Government's anxiety to cultivate the closest commercial relations within the Empire and dilated on the possibility of increasing India's purchasing power. His remarks in regard to the purchasing power of the Indian peasant indicate that he is in blissful ignorance as to where the shoe pinches so far as the Indian people are concerned. He dilated upon the necessity of irrigating India with British capital. He hoped that this process "would enable the peasants to use steel instead of wooden ploughs and also use motor tractors". He also made the amazing assertion that "the peasants might at some time be educated to the point of using motor cars". He forgets that they have already been largely educated to such use but the difficulty with them is that they have not the financial ability to make continuous use of modern costly agricultural implements. The crushing land revenue taxation keeps them hopelessly in debt from which even the growing strength and popularity of the Co-operative Credit movement cannot appreciably extricate them. If their purchasing power is to be increased, assistance must come to them first through a radical revision of the land revenue system, so that they will be left with some little capital to invest in modern agricultural machinery. Land mortgage banks again need to be started to help the agriculturist to extricate himself from his financial troubles. And what has the State in India done to stimulate manufacturing industry in this country? India cannot continue producing raw material only and yet hope to increase her purchasing power. She must become a manufacturing country as well as retain a high place as an agricultural one. The Snowden proposal to lend her capital on an extensive scale will hardly help her in increasing her purchasing power. It will certainly help British vested interests in India to enlarge the circle of their operations. The economic penetration of India by foreigners will progress rapidly, but this will not help the people of India. India is no more anxious to be subject to economic domination than to political slavery.

The Next Move.

Dr. Besant and Col. Wedgewood have separately made some important suggestions regarding the Indian Constitutional Enquiry. The latter's suggestion is that on the conclusion of the Simon Report invitation for a Round Table Conference should be accorded to Pandit Motilal and Mahatma Gandhi for "forming the Constitution". Dr. Besant's suggestion is similar but more detailed. It is that the Labour Government should submit the Simon Commission's Report together with the Nehru Report and any other that may have been made to a joint Committee of the Lords and the Commons associating with it a Committee of leading Indian representative politicians for examination and report to Parliament. These suggestions lend countenance to the common surmise that plans for inviting Indian leaders after the publication of the Simon Report are being seriously considered in the India Office. Indians, however, should beware of putting undue reliance on such surmises. The National Convention and the Congress have made their offer. The next move is to be made by the Government. If a definite 'bona fide' move is made in time, it may be considered on its merits.

Sir J. C. Bose's Discoveries.

Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose is reported to have announced, in a lecture at the India Office, his discovery of numerous Indian plant extracts suitable for cardiac stimulation and to have indicated the possibility of a new pharmacopoeia for the relief of humanity and the establishment of an industry to utilise indigenous plants. The discovery in its outline is at least a year old, but it is possible that Sir Jagadish has announced fresh progress in it. If his fuller conclusions were reached in India, we wish they were announced in this country. It seems that he has already demonstrated the efficacy of certain plant extracts by his experiments on plants. If it can be demonstrated that the extracts show similar results in experiments on human bodies, it would be an epoch-making discovery inasmuch as it will not only confirm many of his theories of plant response to external stimuli, but will also facilitate medical research without the aid of vivisection.

HOW TO ENSURE PEACE IN OUR MILL INDUSTRY

SOME CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS

(BY JAL D. EDAL BEHRAM, M.SC., A.I.C.)

Peace in industry is disturbed. Dissatisfaction with work, lot, wages and grievances, real and imaginary, pervade the industrial atmosphere. Communists, malcontents, self-seekers, agitators—idealist and professional—are in a vast majority of instances described as the root cause of the present troubles in industry.

THE CASE OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

Employees come to and go away from work, thinking rightly or wrongly, that they have not had a square deal so far at the hands of employers, who are supposed to be selfish, indulgent, money-grabbing and seeking much pleasure and doing little work.

The capitalists and captains of industry are care-worn, watching profits vanishing, capital shrinking, money markets tight, credit facilities low, and financing and keeping industrial concerns going has become an ever-acute growing problem.

"Our grievances are legitimate and they should have been righted long ago. Our privileges to live independently, honourably and comfortably as human beings ar denied us. We are dismissed on trivial grounds, the head jobbers are over-bearing and insolent, etc.," say the workers.

Says the capitalist: "We risk our hard-earned capital, we provide operatives with work, we have made better housing arrangements, we provide medical relief, we contribute towards so much welfare work, we are making arrangements for educating their children, we provide recreational facilities and, above all, look, we have increased their wages so many fold in the last so many years and our profits are ever-shrinking and now nil. Oh! they are getting touchy. The more we do for them, the less they appreciate. Besides strikes are to be reckoned with."

STRIKES AND LEADERS.

Strike leaders and labourers gain with every strike more experience in calling, managing and handling and tightening strikes. Strike methods, so also those of intimidation, appear to be getting standarised, so that every successive strike presents to the strike-breakers, be it the well-meaning arm of the law, or the soft-hearted employer, or the poor befriending mediator, or the self-seeking politician a very delicate problem to handle.

Persons come out or are brought out to play the role of mediators. Every attempt at a satisfactory solution means a prolonging of the strike by weeks or even months, convincing the opposing interests in the meanwhile, that the other party is in the wrong, or is selfish, unappreciative, uncompromising or even unjust.

If peace is to be secured at all, these attitudes and view-points have to be melted down in a common melting-pot, to keep the industrial machinery running smooth.

Labour has often an idea that the profits made by the employing concern are the direct result of their devotedness and industriousness. Capital thinks were the workers more efficient and painstaking and regular, profits should be handsome. Investment risks are so high and profits so low.

THE QUESTION OF SURPLUS.

Every industrial concern is operated with a view to create a surplus. There is no getting away from that. Labour, under existing conditions, understands that it is only employed towards a means to an end, viz., creation of a surplus.

INTERESTS IDENTICAL.

Prosperity-sharing in factories should be more general that at present in the factory system. A more adequate distribution of surpluses and the resulting enhanced spending power of a greater number of people for satisfying their wants or whims, should, partially at any rate, prove to be a remedy against the strike fever.

The interests of the factory-owner and the worker should be indissolubly bound up. Towards that end, in joint stock concerns, commencing from the humblest labourer to the most highly paid officer—all—should be share-holders. That means the creation of a scheme of employees' shares, which, of course, have to be contributed to by the employee when he joins the factory, from his savings, or from his future earnings in the factory. The employees' shares should carry the same interest and privileges and the face-value shall be a small figure, say, not more than rupees ten. A maximum and minimum holding should be specified for each class and grade of employee as a safeguard. This facility for investment in one's own place of employment and sharing the surpluses resulting from one's own labour should appeal to the worker and he would have no reason to go away every day after work with the idea that he is being exploited.

Bonus schemes from profits leave much to be desired and the distribution in many instances proves a source of disaffection, as the allocation is mostly made to higher grades of the permanent staff.

BUILDING UP FOR FUTURE.

Human tendency is always to place one's self and, if possible, one's family relations and friends beyond the reach of want. With that end in view, building up for future needs or against want, rapidly if possible, and even by occasionally selling conscience is a prevailing desire in a majority if not all instances.

In the industrial world this desirable or undesirable state of affairs, according to the angle of vision, could to a great extent, be obviated by instituting superannuation schemes.

SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES.

The drawback, however, of superannuation schemes in several instances is that separate accounts are kept of the employers' and employees' contributions. The former can only be drawn after a satisfactory completion of service often ranging from ten to twenty years. Such schemes are not much in favour, as they are more or less one-sided as the period clause makes the employee stick to his job whether he likes to continue on or not, and again quitting to improve one's prospects means the forfeiture of a long time accumulation in the provident fund. This sacrifice is a heavy one in a majority of in-

(Continued on Page 9.)

Notes of the Day

Healthy Change in Outlook.

Baron Tanaka and his colleagues have at last resigned and a new Ministry has been formed in Japan which can be said to be a Ministry of all talents. The new men at the helm have taken the sensible course of helping to abate the ill-feeling between their country and China by issuing a statement emphasizing the importance of securing friendly relations with China. The Japanese Government pledge themselves to give every possible assistance to China to attain "its legitimate desires". "Legitimate desires" is a vague expression and the Chinese Nationalists will promptly point out that it is not for Japan to say what is legitimate and what is not. But the statement certainly opens out fresh possibilities for an amicable understanding between Tokyo and Nanking.

A Villager's Example.

The Madras Government's professed zeal for prohibition may be guessed from the following incident reported in "Prohibition", the organ of the Prohibition League of India. It appears that one Perumal Naidu, Village Munsiff of Singarpet, District Salem, was tried departmentally by the Divisional Revenue Officer on the following charges: that he proclaimed by beat of drum that none in the village should drink toddy, that he took pledges from the Adi-Dravidas not to drink, and that he organised caste discipline against drink and levied fines from those who broke the rule. Perumal Naidu did not admit the charges. But the Divisional Officer declared in his order: "I hold that it has been proved beyond any doubt that there was a campaign against drink in the village and that it was tom-tommed in the village that nobody should drink toddy, that the Village Munsiff failed in his duty in not having reported it to the authorities." Finally, the poor man, who had 25 years' service to his credit, was suspended for one year and was also given a warning "that if he gives room to any complaint hereafter he will be dismissed from service."

Chelmsford Club Dinner.

Commenting on the incident, Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India": "Is it any wonder if I call a system satanic under which such things are possible? . . . The pity of it is that many educated Indians who lead public opinion are drawn into this satanic net as witness what Mahadeo Desai said about the recent dinner to the Viceroy at the Chelmsford Club. All but one or two Indians drank champagne to their fill." A friend of Mr. Mahadeo Desai, who participated in the dinner, reported to him: "We must have drunk about Rs. 1,500 worth of that fiery liquid that evening."

Active Worker in India's Cause.

Major Graham Pole asked the new Secretary of State for India last week a very useful question. He wanted to know if the programme of the Whitley Commission to investigate Indian Labour conditions would include an inquiry into Labour conditions in Indian States as well. Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied that he proposed to ask the Government of India whether it could supply relevant information in regard to Indian States in order to facilitate the Whitley Commission's work. Major Graham Pole has secured election to the new Parliament and his devotion to the cause of Indian progress will no doubt induce him to draw attention to Indian grievances. He has a good record of service on India's behalf already. He belongs to that small band of energetic British publicists and politicians who are keen on securing self-government for India and now that he is in Parliament he has a wider field for his activities.

Arrogant Disregard of Popular Will.

The representatives of the people of Ceylon who walked out last week from the Legislative Council of this Crown Colony had good reason to take this step. The Government of Ceylon, embarrassed because their budgeted revenue for this year amounted to Rs. 103.50 million while the estimated expenditure amounted to Rs. 122,24 million, proposed additional taxes expected to yield Rs. 25 million, by way of an increase in postage rates and customs duties. The proposal was thrown out by the majority of the Council. The Governor, under the cover of an ancient Ordinance, certified the new taxation. He disallowed the motion of adjournment tabled by the non-official group to protest against this high-handed policy, nor would he allow the Council to place on record the fact of its disapproval of his arbitrary action. Nothing can indicate more clearly than this arrogant disregard of the popular will that Parliamentary Government in Ceylon is as great a farce as it is in India.

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

Question of Vesting Power in Corporation

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MR. H P. MODY AFRAID OF JOBBERY SETTING IN

A full-dress debate on the question of the power of the Municipal Corporation to appoint the Commissioner took place on Thursday when fiery speeches for and against the proposition were made by several councillors. While some considered that the present system and constitution was antediluvian others maintained that if power was vested in the Corporation to appoint their own Commissioner, it would lead to jobbery and the Commissioner would be at the mercy of a group of persons in power. After a heated debate lasting for more than an hour the Corporation adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

Mrs. Atya Begum also came in for some criticism at the hands of some of the councillors in connection with her letter to that body which were considered to have been couched in insulting language and it was resolved to record them.

"CHAMBERS OF HORRORS."

The Corporation considered two letters from Mrs. Atya Begum regarding the condition of the Urdu schools and also enquiring as to when the Corporation would give grant-in-aid to her school although she had applied for it several times. In the first letter she also stated that she visited several Urdu schools on 22nd June 1929 at Nagpada, Tamker street, etc., and that she came home with a feeling of dispair. She characterised the schools as "Chambers of horrors".

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved that the letters be referred to the Schools Committee for report.

Mr. P. J. Murzban moved an amendment to record the letters. Mr. Murzban said that the letters were couched in insulting language to the Schools Committee which they should not tolerate. They had precedents of recording such letters, if they were not written in courteous language.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconded the amendment.

Prof. V. G. Rao supported the amendment and pointed out that Mrs. Atya Begum had called then schools "Chambers of horrors, hich was absolutely unfounded. Then, if she wished to have grant-in-aid, she should follow rules and procedure adopted by he Schools Committee. Under he rules she would not be entitled to grant-in-aid till 1930 whereas she applied for it as soon as she started her school a few months ago.

CHEVALIER TALPADE.

Mr. M. N. Talpade did not agree with the previous speakers and said as far as the age of chivalry was concerned, it had gone from the Corporation. The insults alluded to in the letters of Mrs. Atya Begum were imaginary and he submitted that the Corporation should not shirk their responsibility but institute enquiries in regard to the allegations against the Municipal schools.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER.

The Corporation then considered the third report of the Retrenchment and Reforms Enquiry Committee regarding constitutional reform so as to vest in the Corporation the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner.

The Committee considered the matter very carefuly and expressed their opinion that as a first step towards constitutional reform, the Corporation should obtain the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner with the first safeguard suggested, viz., Government to have power of confirmation of the appointments made by the Corporation, which appears to them as one less liable to objection by Government and as one preferable for the present, being in accord with the safegnard provided for in the Municipal Act, with regard to appointments by the Corporation of the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Health Officer, the Executive Engineer and the Hydraulic Engineer. The change will nly involve amendment of Section 54 of the Act and a few other minor consequential amendments. The Committee therefore recommend that Government be approached with a request that they will be pleased to undertake legislation so as to vest in the Corporation the power of appointing the Municipal Commissioner subject to confirmation of the appointment by Government.

Mr. H. P. Mody in a separate dissenting minute stated:

I entirely disagree with the recommendation made in this Report. So long as the Commissioner exersises wide discretionary powers which are not subjelt to the control of the Corporation, it would be a fatal mistake to vest his appointment in the hands of the Corporation. We do not want a Commissioner who feels he owes his appointment to particular groups or individuals. The whole basis of our constitution would be subverted, if one of the three authorities charged under the Act with the administration of the City were to be placed in a position of subservience, which would destroy his utility as an independent authority. If a change is called for, let the Commissioner be no more than a Chief Executive Officer. I have not seen, however, any solid grounds advanced for a change in the system, except that it is "archaic"—whatever that may mean—and that it is against the principles of Democracy.

What difficulties my Nationalist friends experience in keeping the Commissioner in his proper place, I do not understand. Judging from the language occasionally employed by some of them, I should have thought they actually owned the Commissioner! However that may be, a strong Corporation never felt any difficulty in the matter, and it would be meaningless to cry for a change for the sake of change. What is wanted is not a subservient Commissioner, but a strong Corporation.

Dr. J. V Vora moved that the report be approved and adopted. Dr Vora gave instances of Calcutta and other municipalities in India where the power of appointment of Executive Officers and other responsible others was vested in the municipal corporation and submitted that the time had come when the Bombay Municipal Corporation should have also powers to appoint their own Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. J B. Boman Behram did not agree with the mover of the proposition and said the present system had worked for a number of years to their entire satisfaction and all Municipal Commissioners given by Government had discharged their duties conscientiously. Besides, he pointed odt that the Municipal Act empowered them to remove a Commissioner if he did not act according to the wishes of the Corporation. The Commissioner was beyond party politics and by taking his appointment in their hands the Corporation, he said, would make him a creature of certain groups ruling in the Corporation.

Mr. Dostmohmed Khairaz also supported the proposition and said the time was not rife for the Corporation to appoint their own Commissioner.

MATTER PRINCIPLE.

Dr. A. G. Viegas explained that nobody opposed the appointment of the present Commissioner but they thought that when Mr. Kirpalani had acted so efficiently before, he should have been given a chance this time. Speaking on the proposition, he said, they should act on the principle that the man who paid the piper had the right to call the tune. The Municipal Commissioner was the servant of the Corporation and he enquired why should the Corporation not exercise the right to appoint him?

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla said Bombay was the premier city in India and if they did not exercise their right to appoint the Commissioner they were unfit to be Corporators.

DEWAN BAHADUR WARNING.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai gave an analogy of the mofussil municipalities where they had power to appoint their own Chief Officers and many of them were suspended for mismanagement.

Mr. K. F. Nariman gave the history of the Corporation since 1858 and said at every stage there was som eradical change in its constitution and expressed his surprise that in 1929 Mr. Mody had come to give them advice not to make any change but to stick to the present constitution.

AFRAID OF JOBBERY.

Mr. H. P. Mody urged the house not to make any change in the constitution which had worked so satisfactorily for the last fifty years. It was the late Sir P. M. Mehta who primarily conceived the idea of the present constitution and made three responsible executive heads, viz the Corporation, Standing Committee and the Commissioner. Then in 1915

The Royal Commission on Decentralization in their report had pointed out to the other presidency towns the constitution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation as an example to follow. "Why are you anxious to change the constitution"? he asked.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai: Why are you so obstinate not to change it?

Mr. Mody: It is because the present constitution works satisfactorily.

Mr. Mody continuing said in 1924 the Corporation passed a resolution requesting government to make a change in the constitution so as to empower the Corporation to appoint the Commissioner. In the following year the said resolution was repudiated. Then in December 1928 a joint conference of the Retrenchment Committee and Law and procedure Committee was held in which they came to the conclusion that the power of appointment of the Commissioner should rest with the government. If the present system is changed it would be a criminal folly on the part of the Corporation and it would lead to jobbery.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconded the amendment. At this stage further debate was adjourned and the Corporation adjourned till to-day.

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

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PRESENT POLICY OF GOVT. LIKELY TO ADD TO UNREST

MAHARASHTRA COMMERCE CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department by the Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Land Revenue System:—

"I have the honour to invite the attention of the Government of Bombay to the unrest, which already exists in the country on account of the various causes This has adversely affected trade and commerce in no small measure. It will be undesirable, the Committee of this Chamber believe, on the part of Government to persist in its present policy of Land Revenue assessment and thus to add to this unrest. There is discontent in Talukas of Devgad, Baglan, Bassein and Palghar. The Committee of this Chamber would like to add that it would be every way a welcome step on the part of the Government of Bombay if they stay all proceedings, wherever they are in progress, in connection with the assessment of revised settlement in view of the new constitutional changes which are to come into force, at the latest some 18 months hence, when probably there will be executive wholly responsible to the legislature in the provinces and the responsibility will pass on to the people themselves. They may then consider the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (a recommendation which Government have not given effect to during the last ten years) and the process of revising land revenue assessment may be brought under closer statutory regulation.

DEFECTIVE SYSTEM OF ASSESSMENT.

"The machinery for introducing land revenue assessment is obviously defective,"—in these words even the "Times of India" has recently admitted the faults of the present system. By acting upon the suggestion made here the Government will not be committing themselves any way to any conclusions "on the questions of general principles" adopted in the recommendation of the Broomfield Committee which held a special inquiry into the Second revision Settlement of the Bardoli and Chorasi Taluqs.

There have been protests against the policy that is being pursued by the Government of Bombay from the Legislative Council, from the press and from the platform. There was recently held at Simla a Conference of the Land Revenue members of different provinces to discuss this subject in all its bearings and the promised communique is still being awaited by the public.

Under these circumstances it will be every way a welcome step on the part of the Government of Bombay if they accept the suggestion of the Committee of this Chamber and to stay all proceedings in connection with revision settlements till the new reforms begin to operate.

FORCED LABOUR

Mr. Shivram Urges Immediate Action

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

In the course of the speech he delivered at the International Labour Conference at Geneva, Mr. B. Shiva Rao said:—

I must express my thanks for being given this early opportunity to speak on the subject of forced labour. I think it will be universally admitted that the International Labour Conference has, by discussing the question of forced labour at this session, gone very far towards justifying its name, because this means recognition on the part of the Conference of its obligations towards coloured workers and natives in all parts of the world. On looking around this Conference hall to-day, one might easily forget that it is these coloured workers, and particularly the native workers, who are most vitally concerned in the subject of forced labour, that it is they who, by far, outnumber the white population of the world. Great Britain, France and Belgium have colonial populations in Africa which aggregate over 90 millions. In Asia, there is a colonial population of nearly 25 millions; in the Dutch East Indies there are nearly 50 million workers; and in Australasia, about 10 millions; so that, leaving aside the vast populations in my own country of India, and in China and Japan, these colonial populations alone constitute such a large proportion of the human race that it is time that the International Labour Conference considered their case.

In reading the Grey Report issued by the Office, I feel that a certain amount of caution is necessary in drawing conclusions from the material therein contained. I have received the impression from the Report that in supplying information to the Office, many Governments have tried to whitewash the conditions existing in the areas under their administration. In India, forced labour is tending to disappear from those areas which are under British control; but vestiges of forced labour do still exist in some of the Northern Provinces, and particularly in the hill areas.

FORCED LABOUR IN INDIAN STATES.

In reading the Grey Report issued by the Office, I was very much struck by the fact that it had not been able to collect any information on this subject in the Indian States. In these States there is a population of over 70 million workers, and in most of them, forced labour, both direct and indirect, still exists.

It is true that in one or two of the comparatively well-administered States there are regulations—in theory at any rate—for limiting the exercise of the authority of the officers of the State in demanding forced labour; but according to the information that I have been able to gather they are seldom put into practice. Service in the shape of personal attendance, the supply of provisions, work for troops, for the head of the State, for his officers and for officers of the British Government—all these things have to be done, sometimes with remuneration, but very often without remuneration; and this remuneration, I understand, is considerably below the market rates both for wages and for provisions. Complaints have been made to the heads of the States but without any result whatsoever.

Then there is another point, with regard to British India, namely the condition of labour in the tea and coffee plantations in Assam and in Southern India. There is a great deal of what can be called forced labour, although it is not forced labour in a strict sense. Would you call it forced or voluntary labour if labourers, once they have been recruited for these plantations, cannot leave them either for better terms elsewhere or even to return to their homes, but are condemned against their wishes to live in single room dwellings, eight or ten or even more at a time, with men, women and children all herded together? That is the position of affairs both in Assam and in certain plantations in Southern India.

TRUSTEESHIP.

We in India are familiar with the theory of trusteeship, which is often put forward as an excuse for forced labour. We have endured the trusteeship of a foreign Power for more than a century and a half, and I think we are better qualified than almost any other people in the world to speak of the effects of that trusteeship, because we have seen how the trustee has grown steadily richer and more prosperous at the expense of the ward. It is therefore natural that from India our sympathies should go out to all the oppressed peoples of the world.

THE AFRICAN WARD.

It is to me a matter of some regret that in discussing this question of forced labour we have not amongst us an adequate number of representatives from the coloured peoples who are most affected by this question. I hope this defect in the composition of the International Labour Conference will be remedied at an early date. Not only in India but in Africa and elsewhere we have seen how Indian labour and enterprise have been utilised so long as they were indispensable elements, but now we are being denied even our legitimate rights The theory of the paramountcy of Native interest in Africa is fading into the background.

SMALL OLIGARCHIES.

This problem is developing into a formidable one, because in Africa the demand is growing up among the white settlers for complete Self-Government, and if this demand should prove successful, we shall see established in Africa "Self-Government" which in reality will mean small oligarchies of white settlers controlling the destinies of millions of Native subjects.

SOME FORMS OF FORCED LABOUR.

It seems to me that every one of the European militarist Powers has to answers for a long record of deeds in various parts of the world in the name of colonial development. Your vagrancy laws, your policy of land reservation, your levying of poll taxes, the methods by which you recruit labour for building railways—all these, in my opinion, are so many devices for perpetuating the system of forced labour.

I think we cannot do better in this Conference than to lay down once and for all that forced labour shall be a think of the past. I should like to remind this Conference that its two basic principles are justice and humanity for all workers. I ask you to consider whether there is any justice or any humanity in forced labour. You are dealing with vast millions of coloured workers in different parts of the world, workers who are unrepresented except in very small numbers in this Conference. Let us not in this Conference interpret the theory of trusteeship as it has been interpreted by Capitalist Governments in the past. There will be less excuse for us if we do so. I say it with no intention of holding out any threat, but it would have very disastrous consequences on the minds of millions of workers who are looking to Geneva in the hope that their conditions will be improved in the future by this Conference.

URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION.

I fail to see the point in drafting a questionnaire, sending it round, and having another discussion on this subject next year. It would be a splendid demonstration to all the world that the International Labour Conference does not merely believe in uttering pious platitudes but is serious about entering on a gospel of practical human brotherhood without any distinction of race or continent, if we decided here and now to make forced labour a thing of the past, and to let a clear and emphatic declaration go forth from here that as far as the International Labour Conference is concerned, it will not have any compromise in the matter.

"WORTHY SON OF WORTHY FATHER"

—:o:—

BAR'S TRIBUTE TO MR. H. P. DASTUR

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE CONGRATULATED

—:o:—

The members of the Bombay Police Court Bar mustered strong in the spacious Hall of Messrs Mongini, Limited, to meet Mr. H. P. Dastur for congratulating him on his confirmation as the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The gathering had swollen to over 100 members, and was also joined by some members from the Small Causes Court Bar. Amongst the distinguished guests at the dinner were, Khan Bahadur S. R. Billimoria and several stipendiary Presidency Magistrates of the city.

Speeches offering warm felicitations to Mr. Dastur on his confirmation as Chief Presidency Magistrate were made, among others, by Mr. Saher, Mr. Kanuga, Mr. Oliveira, Khan Bahadur Billimoria and Magistrates. Glowing tributes were paid to his unimpeachable impartiality, integrity, industry, his amiable disposition and the courteous manner to senior as well as junior members of the Bar. The remark that Mr. Dastur was the worthy son of a worthy father was encored with lusty cheers.

It was a very enjoyable function and Messrs. Mongini Limited spared no efforts to make the dinner as delightful as it could be. The decorations were lovely and the banquet was sumptuous. The members dispersed late after having spent a very merry evening.

A LIVE BOMB IN COURT

Story of Arrest of "Revolutionary Party"

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE

LAHORE, July 11.

With stricter police arrangements than yesterday, evidence was commenced this morning in the Saunders' murder and "Conspiracy" cases. Closely guarded by the police with fixed bayonets, the accused were brought in. As they approached the Jail precincts, the usual cries were raised which was echoed and re-echoed by those who thronged on the Jail Road. Dutt, it seems, has grown weaker still, as a result of continued hunger-strike. As yesterday he was brought in, supported by two constables and greeted with tumultous cries of "Long Live Revolution", etc. The Magistrate objected to these shoutings.

Mr. Amalakaram, the Defence Counsel, requested the Court to take down the evidence on a typewriter instead of in shorthand, to avoid any mistake. On the prosecution objecting, the Magistrate has not so far passed any orders.

EVIDENCE OF POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz, the Superintendent of Police, who investigated the case while on special duty on Dusserah Bomb Outrage, was the first prosecution witness for the day. He said the Punjab Government appointed him to investigate the Dusserah Bomb Outrage of 1926 and 1928. The second bomb outrage took place in the Roshanara Gate near the Oriental College Boarding House. He said it transpired that two young men, Tarasing and Babusing, members of the Navajivan Bharatsabha, resided there.—Free Press.

On enquiry made from them, Babusingh told the witness, if Rs. 1,000 is given to him as reward, he could give a clue to the Saunders' murder. According to the information of Babusingh, it was gathered that Bhagat Singh, one of the accused, was concerned with the murder and also of a revolutionary society in existence. He was also informed that Bhagawati Charan, the absconder, was the chief lieutenant of Bhagat Singh. Later on, Babusingh changed his mind and said Bhagat Singh founded a revolutionary party in which several members of the Navajivan Sabha and the society of the National College were enlisted.

The Rs. 1,000 promised to Babusingh was deposited with the witness. He reported this matter to the Inspector-General of Police, as he had no connection with the Saunders' murder. Later on, permission having been given, he ordered for the arrest of Bhagat Singh, but nowhere could he be found in the Punjab. It was on the 9th of April that he suddenly appeared in the Assembly when the bomb was thrown and was arrested on the spot.

MAISTRY IN DETECTIVE'S ROLE.

On that day information was received that certain iron pieces oblong in shape and hollow had been melted by one iron maistry named Golam Rasul. Golam Rasul was asked to follow the young men who had given him the task and inform him of his whereabouts. On the 12th April, Golam Rasul informed that one of the accused has been traced to No. 69, Kashmir Buildings, rented by Bhagavati Charan who was described to be the chief lieutenant of Bhagat Singh by Babusingh. This roused his suspicion that it must be a bomb factory. He kept a man on the lookout and learnt that the house was kept closed in the day time and opened in the night. The informant also stated that sulphuric matter was found in the gutter of that house. The witness informed the Deputy Inspector-General after his return from the inspection of the Delhi bomb outrage and was told that iron pieces found there were oblong and hollow.—Free Press.

This confirmed the suspicion of the witness. On 15th April, 1928, information was received that the house was occupied by certain persons and water was overflowing the drain. The witness was then at his bungalow with a few men, but he decided to raid the house at once. It was 7 a.m. He hurried to the place and besieging it, found three young men who gave their names, though with much reluctance, as Sukhdev, Kishorilal and Jaigopal. Witness then ordered the search of the house, whereupon Sukhdev dashed off for the door, but was captured by the Sub-Inspector. All of a sudden, Sukhdev thrust his hand in his pocket and took out a loaded 32-bore revolver, but his hand was held fast by the Sub-Inspector. Dev then told of his own accord that live-bombs were manufactured and also of the materials and literature for manufacture. These things were found in an almirah and a list was prepared of the things found.

LIVE-BOMB IN COURT.

A live-bomb, eight bombs in making and a revolver and materials were produced in the Court and identified by the witness. The accused clamoured to see the bombs and handle them, but the Court refused. A number of books on bomb-making and literature thereon were also produced and exhibited in the Court. A pistol for practising, 25 bullets and 18 cartridges were also produced in the Court.

The Court reassembling after recess Bhagat Singh complained they were not receiving newspapers. The Court assured them they would get them in future.

At this stage a large number of bomb fragments, utensils, glassware, calendar and photo of B. K. Dutt seized during the search, were produced and exhibited in the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Amadass, the leading counsel, witness deposed he finished the search the same day. Witness did not prepare the searchlist himself, but it was done by the Sub-Inspector and the District Superintendent of Police. Some officers remained in the house hoping to arrest if any of their companions turned up.

Question: Did you prepare the record of reasons before instituting the search according to Section 165, Cr. P. C.?

Answer. I did prepare the report and that I consider covers the provisions of Section 165. This is treated confidential and hence cannot be produced in the Court. He did not record the statement of Babusingh personally.

The cross-examination of the witness was not yet finished when the Court rose for the day, to reassemble to-morrow morning.—Free Press.

IN APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES TO INDIA

—:o:—

FRONTIER DEPUTATION TO PRESENT GOLD MEDAL AND ADDRESS TO "MAC"

(From A Correspondent.)

DERA ISMAIL KHAN July 7.

Tahl Ram Ganga Ram who is a popular Zemindar and Ex-Editor of "Daulat.i.Hind" has recently proposed to send a deputation to England from the Frontier to present a gold Medal and Address to the Right Hon'ble J Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour Prime Minister of England in warm appreciation and recognition of his vauable, and meritorious services and appreciable work for India's upliftment, freedom and progress. Mr. MacDonald's letter runs as follows:—

"I have just returned from a visit to Turkey and the Caucasus and find your kind letter awaiting for me. I am greatly honoured by the proposal you conveyed to me that I should receive from you and your friends of D. I. Khan, District a gold Medal and address in recognition of what I have been also able to do for India. In doing what I have done I have been fully awarded by the pleasure it has given me. I have learned to love India. I have seen it and that has been enough.

Your medal and address will however be visible testimony of your esteem and I will value them and hope that may induce my children to feel in their time the bond which united their mother and myself to India I shall leave the method of transmission to you and shall be glad to receive your expressions either by post or by deputation at it pleases you. I hope that my work of India is not yet finished. Pray convey your friends my warmest appreciation of that kindness and believe me to be."—Yours sincerely,

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

DEATH OF CALCUTTA JUDGE

—:o:—

LONDON, July 10.

The death has occurred of Justice E. B. H. Panton of the Calcutta High Court.—Reuter.

(Hon. Mr. Justice Edward Brooks Henderson Panton, whose death is reported at the age of 56, entered the I.C.S. in 1896. He was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1915, and was Judicial Secretary to the Government of Bengal in 1918. He acted as Judge of the High Court of Calcutta in 1918, and in 1922 was appointed Judge of the same High Court.)

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The Customs Officers made a smart capture of one half maund of opium worth Rs. 6,000. from the luggage of passengers who arrived by the steamer "Ellenga" from Penang.—Free Press.

CUTCH PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCES

—:o:—

DEPUTATION TO H. H. THE MAHARAO

A deputation of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad led by Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee and consisting o, Messrs. Gulambusen Sonawala, Mathuradas Canji Matani, Gokaldas Khimji, and Dr. Punshi H. Meisheri waited on His Highness the Maharao of Cutch at the "Dariya Mahal", Napean Sea Road, on Wednesday (10th July 1929) morning at 10 o'clock.

At the outset Mr. Tairsee read an Address in English which was enclosed in a silver casket and presented to His Highness. The resolutions passed at the last meeting of their Parishad were referred to in the Addres and the deputation prayed among other things that action should be taken as early as possible with regard to the Exchange and other pressing matters.

HIS HIGHNESS' REPLY

After receiving the Address, His Highness said that he did not wish to make any lengthy speech but would like to offer a few remarks. He was pleased to receive the members of the deputation and had listened with interest to their Address. The resolution of their present meeting alluded to more or less the same matters to which they had referred on the previous occasion, and His Highness remarked that no useful purpose would be served by entering into a detailed discussion of each item. As they were aware, in regard to some of these matters action had already been taken by the State. The questions under reference had been receiving consideration and will receive further sympathetic consideration. His Highness observed that the interests of the ruler and the ruled were the same and he felt that he could rely on the loyalty and co-operation of the people of Cutch.

SILVER FOR REFINING

—:o:—

CONDITIONS OF ACCEPTANCE BY MINT

The Deputy Controller of Currency writes in the course of a press communique:—

It is notified for general information that the Mint Master, His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, is prepared provisionally to accept silver from the public for refining, on the following terms:—

Siler will onlp be accepted for refining in quantities of 7,000 tolas or over, gross weight. Silver under 800 fineness will not be accepted.

Silver will be received in any convenient form and will on receipt be weighed, melted and assayed and the fine silver contents will be calculated on the Mint weight after melting, and on the assay reports received from the Assiy Master The Mint will not be responsible for any loss incurred in melting the bullion which will be borne by the tenderer. Facilities will be given by the Mint Master for tenderers to see their silver melted and weighed, if they so desire. Fine silver will ordinarily be issued to the tenderer to the full amount within two days after receipt of the assay reports and on payment of refining charges.

Tenders will be dealt with in strict order of priority.

Fine silver will be issued in commercial bars of approximately 1100 ozs, together with small bars of approximately 250 ozs., cut pieces of silver, and granulated silver to the exact weight receivable in respect of each tender. Bars will be stamped with the Mint mark, fineness, registered number, and weight in tolas and ounces. Spillage under 10 tolas will be returned to the tenderer.

REFINING CHARGES.

Until further notice the charges for refining will be as follows:—

For silver 900 fineness or over Rs. 1/3/- per 100 tolas gross weight.

For silver 850 to 899.9 or over Rs. 1/5/- per 100 tolas gross weight

For silver 800 to 849.9 or over Rs. 1/7/- per 100 tolas gross weight.

The above rates include all losses incurred in refining or casting and all assay and melting charges.

Silver found on melting and assay to be under 800 fineness will be rejected and returned to the tenderers on payment of the melting and assay charges on silver bullion that the Mint Master may fix from time to time.

A tenderer who, being dissatisfied with the assay report of his silver, wishes to withdraw such silver, will be permitted to do so within 24 hours of his receipt of the certificate, on payment of the melting and assay charges on silver bullion that the Mint Master may fix from time to time.

Bars of special shape or size will be cast if required on payment of an additional fee which will be quoted on application.

Silver bullion will not be accepted for refining unless the Mint Master can undertake the work without prejudice to the requirements of the Government of India. The Government of India reserve the right to refuse tenders at any time without giving reasons.

These terms may be modified at any time without previous notice.

CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY

—:o:—

NEED FOR ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION

The "Leader" writes:—

We heartily welcome the formation of the Congress Muslim party in Bombay the object of which is to fight the forces of communalism and reaction and to induce the Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers. It has been promoted by a number of enlightened Muslims holding nationalist views and we hope that they will succeed in enlisting the support of a large number of young Muslims for the movement. Similar organizations ought to be started in other provinces in the interest of the community as well as the country. Efforts made in the past to bring Muslims inside the Congress fold were not a success. They have been fighting shy of nationalist organizations. But there is in every province now a sufficient number of Muslims who have come to believe that in united nationalism alone lies the salvation of the country. They should all join hands and form an all-India Muslim nationalist organization.

BOMBAY LADIES CELEBRATE CO-OPERATORS DAY

Under the joint auspices of the Gujarati and Maharashtriya Ladies' Propaganda Committee of the Girgaon Co-operative Institute, a public meeting of the Bombay Ladies was held on Sunday, the 7th July, 1929 at Harichandraiya, Khetwadi, to celebrate the International Co-operators Day and the Silver Jubilee of the Co-operative Movement. Mrs. Hansaben Mehta, B.A., J.P., presided, and Mrs. Shantabai Kashalker, B.A., Miss Champubai Shringarpure, B.A., L.T., and others addressed the gathering on the importance of the occasion, and the necessity of the Co-operative Movement for the uplift of the Nation. Mrs. Kashalker as a practical worker of the Co-operative Movement gave illustrations of the hard days of the Bombay middle class people, and said that it was not possible for them to stay in this age unless the ladies also associate for the increase of the family income, and she asked them to do some home industries. Miss Shringarpure also explained to them the necessity of the movement and asked them to follow the advice. Mrs. Hansaben Mehta, the president ably summed up the proceedings, while she also emphasised the audience of the importance of the Co-operative movement as a means for the economic uplift. A group photograph and vote of thanks to the chair brought the function to a successful close.

DADAR LADIES CELEBRATE CO-OPERATORS' DAY

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Dadar Co-operative Institute, a Ladies public meeting to celebrate the International Co-operators Day and the Silver Jubilee of the Co-operative Movement, was held on Saturday, the 6th July, 1929 at Dhuru Terrace, Dadar when Miss Champubai Shringarpure, B.A., L.T. delivered a learned lecture on "The Importance of the Co-operators Day and the Duty of Women." Mrs. Yashodabai Bhatt presided on the occasion. The lecturer in her short speech impressed the idea of the Co-operative Movement, and explained that that was the movement which brought men and money together and tried to bring home to the ladies assembled that at the critical time of economic degradation it was but fair for the ladies of the city to take up home industries, to help the scanty incomes of the family, and requested them to work on the Co-operative lines, as is done in other countries of the West. The president ably concluded the function by emphasising the necessity of the Co-operative Movement. A small Propaganda Committee of the local ladies is also appointed to carry out the work.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY CELEBRATED AT SWADESHI MILLS

(From a Correspondent.)

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Institute, and the Tata Welfare Institute, a mass meeting of mill workers of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, was held on Saturday last to celebrate the International Co-operator's Day and the Silver Jubilee of the Co-operative Movement, when Mr. Chotalal Amin, Auditor, Co-operative Societies, delivered a lecture on the advantages of the Co-operative Movement, and the importance of the day. Mr. M. J. Bhathena, the Assistant Manager of Swadeshi Mills presided.

MEASURES AGAINST MALARIA IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S PRESS NOTE

The Joint Secretaries of the Shri Hindu Dharma Samaj Hitraksnak Samiti states:—

With regard to the press note issued by the Commissioner regarding municipal measures against Malaria in Bombay. Our attention is drawn to several mis-statements made in para 8 of same.

It is stated in the said para that "this suggestions was acceptable in principle to Sir Munmohandas Ramji and Seth Lalji Naranji and on being placed before a deputation of the representatives of certain Hindu bodies, who saw the Commissioner on the 19th. June, it appeared to be acceptable to the majority of the members of the deputation who desired a census of the wells kept so open to be prepared." It is not correctly stated in the above statement by the Commissioner that the principle of keeping a well open at a distance of 500 yards was acceptable to the majority of the members present.

DEPUTATIONISTS' OBJECTION.

What exactly happened was that when the above suggestion was made by the Commissioner objections were taken by the members of the deputation and it was clearly pointed out to him that it was not possible for them to take water even from a distance of 5 yards, as on a Bombay road it was impossible for them to fetch water without touching any other person, and that if an outsider touched the person carrying the water the same would be polluted and would have to be thrown away. The said principle was therefore not accepted by any member of the deputation or by Sir Munmohandas Ramji or Seth Lalji Naranji. As the Commissioner was giving assurances after assurances that he was always willing to respect the religious feelings of people, the deputation asked him to give a list of wells. This was not as result of their acceptance of the Commissioner's proposal, as is already made clear in the foregoing para.

As regards the Hartal (Closing of Bazars) the Commissioner further states immediately after this, however, the bodies represented by the deputation declared a two days Hartal and passed resolutions one of which declared that no such arrangement was acceptable to them. The Hartal was declared as result of a resolution passed at a meeting of the representatives of the various associations on the 16th of June 1929, previous to the meeting of the deputation with the Commissioner.

WHY HARTAL WAS NOT POSTPONED.

The resolution passed by that meeting further stated that in the event of the Municipal Commissioner or the Standing Committee giving an assurance that until the Corporation reconsiders the policy with the committtee appointed there at the work of filling up of wells of issuing any more notices or proceeding with the prosecutions filed or filing the prosecutions would be stopped the closing of the bazars may be postponed. This resolution of the committee was duly communicated to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee by letter dated 17th ultimo, i.e., long before the interview of the deputation. As no such assurances were received from any of them the committee could not postpone the Hartal and the same was observed for two days in accordance with the said resolution. It was in the hands of the Commissioner to have stopped the Hartal, but he did not care to do so then. It is no use now his trying to criticize the deputation for the Hartal.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONGRESS

—:o:—

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE RAISES QUESTION OF COASTAL SHIPPING

LONDON, July 10.

Amsterdam.—In transport group of the International Chamber of Commerce Congress Mr. Erulkar, British Indian delegate, suggested specific exclusion of the coastal shipping from the flag discrimination resolution.

Sir John Sandeman-Allen explained that the resolution was not intended to affect the right of any nation to reserve coastal trade for its own nationals as had been made clear at Rome Congress, consequently the alteration of resolution at present would be redundant.—Reuter.

HAJ AND PORT OF CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 10.

"In the interest of pilgrims, the Port of Calcutta should remain open", opined Mr. Azaruddin Ahmed, the protector of emigrants and formerly Secretary of the Provincial Haj Committee. Giving evidence before the Haj Enquiry Committee, the witness suggested intensive propaganda was the means for popularising the port of Calcutta. He did not think that Calcutta route was actually expensive, as there was incidental expenses on Bombay route. —Free Press.

RIOTS DUE TO TEMPORARY INSANITY

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

take the utmost advantage of this fact and discourage the ancient but pernicious practice of Hindus tending to reside in Hindu Mohollas and Muslims tending to reside in Muslim Mohollas—a practice which is one of the formidable obstacles to the growth of perfect inter-communal understanding.

ORAL EVIDENCE.

Examined orally, Mr. Brelvi stated that the policy of his paper was on the lines of the policy of the Indian National Congress.

Replying to Mr. Mirza, the witness explained that he would divide the February riots into two distinct and eparate phases, namely (1) the attack on Pathans by Hindus, Muslims and others and (2) the communal riots between Hindus and Muslims. He contended that if the Government had taken sufficient precautionary measures to stop the attacks on Pathans, there would have been no communal riots. The Government's action was not prompt, and therefore the attacks on Pathans developed into communal riots. The military ought to have been called and stationed in the mill area on Monday, the 4th of February, instead of on Tuesday, and the other measures such as the closing of liquor shops, police and military patrols, and rounding up of hooligans should have been taken on Friday instead of Saturday.

Mr. Mirza: Do you connect these riots with the strike in oil installations?—No.

Mr. Mirza: In January there were the attacks on Pathans at Sewree and several Pathans were murdered. Do you connect these murders at Sewree with the riots

Witness: No.

Replying to another question of Mr. Mirza, the witness recalled that isolated Pathans were mainly attacked till Wednesday, February 6. The bulk of people, both Hindus and Muslims, because they were panic-struck and gave credence to all sorts of rumours, were responsible for creating a tension favourable to riots although they did not actually take part in these riots.

NO COMMUNAL TENSION.

Mr. Mirza: Is there any communal tension between Hindus and Muslims?—I think there is none. I see the public do not take any great interest in this inquiry. I am told that this room was never crowded. All this shows that there does not exist any tension between Hindus and Muslims. The riots were the result of temporary madness.

Mr. Mirza: Don't you think that the efforts to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity are being made since the last so many centuries? King Akbar tried to establish that unity by advocating inter-communal marriages.

Mr. Brelvi: Akbar did not try that experiment on a large scale.

Mr. Mirza: You suggest that education is the only remedy to put an end to communal ill-feeling. Would it not take a long time?—I don't think it will. What I mean is that the pace of educational advance must be accelerated.

HINDUS AS BACKWARD AS MUSLIMS.

Mr. Mirza: Don't you think that Hindus are more advanced than Muslims?—I do not subscribe to that view. There may be proportionately more educated Hindus than Muslims, but taken as a whole I don't think that the Hindu community is more advanced educationally than the Muslim community in India. The great bulk of Hindu community is as ignorant as Muslims and all that is due to the Government policy regarding education.

Mr. Mirza: Have not Government adopted the policy of free and compulsory education?—In fact, free and compulsory education should have been established at least ten years ago. The late Mr. Gokhale cried himself hoarse on this question, but Government did practically nothing. Personally I believe that the expenditure on the military should have been curtailed and more money should have been spared for education, not merely primary but also secondary and higher. My complaint is that the Government take a large part of provincial revenues and waste it on the military and the general administration. The civil service in India is a very costly affair and lot of public money is being largely wasted on its upkeep.

Mr. Mirza: Do you think that financial stringency is largely due to heavy military expenditure?—Yes: but there are other things besides the expenditure on the Army. For instance, provincial contributions and the Meston Award have not been quite fair.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.

The Chairman: The money spent in India on the maintenance of army is only 1/6 of what is spent in Japan. How do you say then that military expenditure in India is heavy.—Comparisons are not always happy. India is by far the poorest country in the world and the money that is spent on the Army is out of all proportion to the money spent on nation-building departments such as education and others. I see no reason why a slice of four or five crores of rupees should not immediately be taken away from military expenditure and diverted to education.

Mr. Brelvi added that the people would be prepared to tax themselves provided Government treated them fairly in respect of education. At present much of the money spent on the Army is wasted. It could well be diverted to education.

Mr. Mirza: Were you present at the meeting of Muslims held at Anjuman Islam on Tuesday — Yes; also a large number of prominent Muslims were present.

Mr. Mirza: Were any inflammatory speeches made in this meeting?—I don't think so.

Mr. Mirza: Was Mr. Shaukat Ali present at this meeting?—Yes.

Mr. Mirza: Did he make any inflammatory speech?—No; what he urged at the meeting was that the Pathans were not given proper protection. At that meeting a resolution was passed suggesting the holding of a public meeting of citizens of all communities in order to concert measures to restore peace.

Dewan Bahadur: Will you give us the gist of his speech?

Witness: Mr. Shaukat Ali referred to the attacks on the Pathans and said that adequate protection was not given to them.

Mr. Mirza: Is there Hindu-Muslim tension to-day?

Witness: I don't think so.

Q: It is stated here that the Peace Committee had no organisation. Is it correct?

Witness: No. It should be borne in mind that we were living in abnormal times and the Peace Committee did the best in the circumstances

Q.: It is also stated here that the two volunteers who suffered during the riots were rash. Is this correct?

Witness: No. I don't think so. They were doing their duty.

Mr. Brelvi continuing said that he had gone round the City with the Peace Committee. They found the people everywhere panic-struck because of the prevalence of all sorts of rumours.

Discussing the remedial measures, the witness said prevention was better than cure. The actual measures could be taken according as circumstances demanded them.

POLICE HAVE AMPLE POWERS

The Chairman: Do you favour legislation in Bombay on the lines of Emergency Act in Calcutta?—No; Government and police have already got ample powers to maintain peace and order. The very fact that police could round up hundreds of hooligans in so short a time shows that police had got enough powers under the existing law.

NO BELIEVER IN PIECEMEAL REFORMS.

The Chairman:—Do you agree that this tension between Hindus and Muslims has become worse during the last 8 or 10 years, i.e., since the introduction of Montford Reforms?—I don't think so. It is true, however, that this giving of small and unreal powers has led to quarrels between the two communities. I am myself for a drastic change in our political machinery I do not believe in piecemeal reforms.

CHILDREN REALLY KIDNAPPED BY PATHANS.

The Committee then resumed examination of Dr. D. D Shethia, a local merchant. The witness alleged that the reported speech of Mr. Shaukat Ali made at the Anjuman-e-Islam meeting and the interview of Mr. Mohamed Ali with the "Times of India" gave stimulus to communal tension and turned the disturbance into a communal riot. The kidnapping of children by Pathans, he said, was not a scare. He believed that children were really kidnapped by Pathans and he had got proof with him to substantiate his belief. When asked to give his proof, the witness pointed to newspaper reports and a photograph appearing in "Hindustan and Praja mitra". The witness further stated that the Police report of the riots was defective and incomplete. He was asked by the Committee to put in a written statement regarding the police report.

MISCHIEVOUS COMMUNAL PROPAGANDA.

Mr. C. N. Rich, Docks Manager, the Bombay Port Trust, examined declared that the communal riots were principally due to the inflammatory and mischievous communal propaganda in the city. The Pathans employed in the Docks, he said, were working as usual during the days of riots. The witness advocated reinforcement of the city police. Coming back to the Communist activities, the witness suggested that Government ought to employ all their powers to destroy the mischievous propaganda. If Government felt that the powers they already possessed were not enough to cope with the emergent situation, they should come forward with fresh legislation that would give them the necessary powers.

The Committee then rose for the day. It meets again to-day at 11-30 a.m.

ELECTORAL REFORM

—:o:—

LORD ULLSWATER TO PRESIDE OVER COMMITTEE

LONDON, July 10.

Mr. MacDonald announced in the House of Commons that Lord Ullswater had agreed to preside over a Committee to deal with the electoral reform adumbrated in the King's speech. Terms of reference of the Committee had not yet been determined.

SALVING OF H-47.

Mr. Alexander announced in the Commons that unfavourable weather had compelled a temporary suspension of the salvage operation of H-47.

PREMIER'S FLIGHT.

A breeze occurred in the Commons, to-day, over Mr. MacDonald's flight to Durham last Saturday. Mr. Montagu replying to questions said that under the King's Regulations, the Air Force machines could carry persons of distinction. He denied that the flight was to enable the Prime Minister to attend a party gathering It was with the object of curtailing his absence from the seat of Government. (Laughter.) Opposition was not satisfied. Captain Crookshank, amid angry Labourite cries, said that he would raise the matter on adjournment.—Reuter.

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STUDENTS PICKET SCHOOLS

—:o:—

WANT SHIFTING OF URDU SCHOOL

DEMAND FOR APOLOGY FROM TEACHERS

About half a dozen municipal schools were closed down on Thursday owing to the picketing by the Hindu boys who exhorted their colleagues not to go to school until the Schools Committee removed the Urdu school from the compound of the Marathi School at Chinchpokli where there was a free fight between some Hindu and Mahomedan boys on Tuesday.

Their other grievance is that the teachers of the DeLisle Road municipal schools who had removed the Red Flag badges from the boys last week should be made to apologise. About 100 boys picketed the Marathi school at Chinchpokli, while a number of boys went round in batches to different schools for the purpose of picketing. They also held a meeting opposite the school compound and shouted "jays" (victory) to some of the Labour leaders. The schools attendance of the boys on Thursday has considerably fallen down. Mr. R. Parulker, Secretary, Schools Committee, Prof. G. V. Rao and Mr. Pupala, members of the Schools Committee went round the mill area and exhorted the boys to go to school. At some places they approached the boys wearing Red Badges and asked them if they understood the meaning of Red Badges, and they pleaded ignorance.

Posters are once again put up on the mills exhorting the men to go to work and not to starve themselves and their families.

—:o:—

PROPOSED U. S. IMPORT TARIFF SCHEDULE

—:o:—

PROTESTS FROM 38 NATIONS

WASHINGTON, July 10.

Thirty-eight nations have hitherto protested against the poposed new import tariff schedules which have been passed by the House of Representatives and are now before the Senate. Protesting nations include Australia, chiefly against the wool duties; Britain, against duties on wood glue etc., France and Austria with regard to the general tariff situation and the balance of trade; Netherlands, against the tariff on diamonds and bulbs; and Persia, against duties on rugs.—Reuter.

(A message from Washington, dated May 7, said:—Substantial increases have been proposed by the new Republican Tariff Revision Act introduced in the House of Representatives. They include an additional 3 cents per lb., on raw wool imports (clean content), higher rates on raw and refined sugar with preference for Cuban sugar), no change on free importations of sugar from the Philippines and a substantial increase on maize. It is recommended that long staple cotton be left on the free list. It is proposed to retain the 25 per cent duty on motor cars with an additional duty up to 50 per cent in the case of countries like Britain, which impose a duty of over 25 per cent on American cars.

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"SWADESA MITRAN" Daily of Madras writes:—This is the Astrologer who predicted the exact future.

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What the People Say

WILSON COLLEGE HOSTEL

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Prof. Taylor, has issued an order to the secretaries of the various clubs of the Mackichan Hall—New Residency of the Wilson College—not to allow post-graduate students to whom rooms are not allotted this term, to take their meals. The following application has been sent to the secretary of the Comrades' Club.:—

"Sir,

We are extremely sorry to bring to your notice that you have failed to preserve the rights of our club. You cannot turn out any member of this club simply on the order of the superintendent. We hold that the hostel authorities cannot interfere in our ordinary affairs unless we ask their help. Please let the superintendent know on behalf of the club that we are sorry we cannot comply with his order."

The application has been signed by an overwhelming majority of the club; they have decided not to allow the hostel authorities to interfere with the club affairs unnecessarily.

A novel system of disposing with the old game sets has been encouraged by the superintendent. Generally the old game sest are sold away by auction, but as auction sale does not fetch the original price the system of drawing lottery has been introduced. We do not know whether that is against law or not, but we are sure that it is against the spirit of the Mackichan Hall. An institution run by a religious mission should not encourage lottery or chance system.

Will it not be good if Prof. Taylor, instead of treading on the untrodden paths, simply follows in the foot steps of the previous superintendents, and observes the conventions that they have observed, rather than driving the students to disobey his orders?—Yours, etc.

"ROLYAT"

"IS ASTROLOGY A SCIENCE"? . . .

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—People have asked me if I have made a personal study of astrology. No, I am not an astrologer nor do I lay claim to this title nor do I think it necessary for me to be an astrologer to write about the subject. Would one have to be a criminal to write about crime? Would one have to be a dog to write about dog biscuits? Just what do you mean by a personal study of astrology? Surely you cannot assume that I do not look into things at all before I write about them? It is unnecessary for us to eat a whole egg in order to tell whether it is rotten. It is likewise unnecessary even to spend (which really means waste) 30 or 40 years in research on a subject which on the face of it is inaccurate and incorrect. "Science and Invention's" Test I mentioned in my letter has proved that the subject is incorrect, and has also shown that astrologers themselves about. If those who are supposed do not know what they are talking to know about the subject cannot prove it, it is reasonable to assume that their idea cannot be entertained by serious-minded people.

My idea in exposing the so-called science is not against any individual though I would certainly like to see some of the charlatans in India close down for good. It is not only astrology that I am exposing, but spiritualism and all other forms of superstition and fraud—fraud astrologers, fraud spiritualists, fraud medicine-men and other forms of fraud that can be exposed. If any [illegible] advertisements which have later on shown them that they were fraudulent, they would be doing a public service by exposing such people. Had it not been for certain insolent remarks by Mr. Rishi of the Indian Spiritualistic Society who stated in the Press that only those people who were obstinate and illiterate did not believe in spiritualism and certain glowing claims of astrologers, I would not have made my challenge to them publicly. They claim their "science" to be as old as the hills and that it is exact. Most of them even advise that they are infallible and when driven into a corner slip out by saying that the "stars incline but cannot compel". Even in the Bible the truths of astrology are contradicted. The tale of Essau and Jacob is a good example, but it is not the only one. You must also remember that at the time these books were written, astrology was in great favour. Each Court had its own astrologer (as well as a court-jester, in other words a buffoon!).

To prove that the astrologers who agreed to be tested by "Science and Invention" did not know what they were talking about themselves, I would tell my readers that assuming the times were faulty and the dates fictitious in this test, the same facts were given to thousands of astrologers who applied from "all over the world" and "not one" tallied with the other! Would this happen if a mathematician was told to work out the circumference of a circle in every country of the world England, Russia, France, India, Germany, Italy, and so on? I submit that all of them would tally, and the error would be less than one millionth of a decimal. The same applies if we were to ask an analytical chemist in Bombay to analyse a product, and the same product to be analysed by any other accurate analytical chemist in the world, their results would be identical. And you might ask what has all this to do with astrology? Well—I maintain in the world-test by "Science and Invention" they gave to astrologers throughout the identical facts and figures and they got different answers; at no time did any one agree, as will be seen by anybody who cares to look up the January 1928 issue of this publication.

In C. L. D.'s letter where he stated that the moon had nothing to do whatever with the condition of lunatics is verified by certain articles that appeared in the same publication. It is true certain lunaties can be affected. This is a case of psycho-neurosis. The same people when put in a dark room with a projected image of the moon responded similarly. The moon need not actually be present. All these and the other facts already mentioned by C. L. D. prove to the average man in the street that astrology, spiritualism, warding off evil by wearing talismans, all these are pure superstitions and as such degrading to their morale and the public would do better by giving these charlatans' fees to a needy beggar or some similar worthy cause.

I sincerely trust that the indulgence granted to me by the Editor of this paper, for which I thank him, and my being able to get all these facts about the so-called sciences before the public will not be wasted.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

Bombay, July 10.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was interested and amused to read Mr. Samson's numerous quotations regarding instances of realization of astrological predictions, and the serious manner in which he evidently believes all this. He has imposed a tall task on me as I am required to verify events that took place two or three hundred years ago and also some more recently.

I will take for granted that the predictions about events which took place three or four hundred years ago occurred, as Mr. Samson says, as I have no means of ascertaining anything about them, and by what methods these famous astrologers of old arrived at their wonderful knowledge; but when I come to more modern times I find that the annual predictions of two of the most renowned modern seers, Zadkiel and Raphael, are cast in the manner predictions are usually cast; that is to say, "you see a lot after the events but little or nothing before." Such, for instance, are the predictions of the Bible and probably those of Sybil and Delphi were of a similar nature. From a remote antiquity people have always been interested in prophets and seers and there is nothing surprising that Messrs. Zadkiel and Raphael have their followers. These two gentlemen, in effect, never fail every year to issue their almanacs in which all sort of predictions are made, viz., the death of celebrities, accidents of various kinds on land, air and sea, famines, storms, revolutions, etc. These incidents are of annual occurrence in some [illegible] of the globe or the other. An[illegible] one who can more or less read th[illegible] signs of the times in which he li[illegible], can more or less predict that su[illegible] and such an event will take place [illegible]omewhere. For instance, anybod[illegible]can, more or less, say that there [illegible]ill be political unrest in India, s[illegible]ikes and riots, etc., in the year 193[illegible] There will be nothing surprising [illegible]if some Maharajah or Nawab will [illegible]ie in that year or that there will [illegible] floods, or railway disasters in this [illegible]country. The same may be said ab[illegible]t all the countries about which we [illegible]know something. We would not [illegible]e in the least surprised to hear [illegible]that in 1930 there will be political [illegible]roubles in Italy or that a great man [illegible]will die in France, or that there w[illegible]ll be a rising in Poland and civi[illegible] war in Mexico. That a big liner [illegible]will meet with disaster in the Atla[illegible]ntic and that some aeroplanes will c[illegible]rash down in some part of Europe. [illegible]That earthquakes will take place s[illegible]omewhere in Japan, in Italy, the coa[illegible]st of the Pacific or the Malayan Isl[illegible]lands. If some of these events happ[illegible]en, the hits are at once counted and [illegible]broadcasted, 'but' if nothing happe[illegible]ns 'nothing is said about the misses[illegible]'. This, indeed, is the nature of the [illegible]astrological predictions which seem [illegible]to have impressed Mr. Samson so [illegible]much. How is it that the greatest [illegible]events in the history of our world [illegible]—the Great War—was not predicted [illegible]by a single astrologer in Europe, [illegible]Asia or America, though Robert Bl[illegible]atchford and Lord Roberts who could read the signs of the times more clearly than others foretold the coming armageddon very distinctly? How is it that no astrologer in India predicted the Great Plague that devastated India for a quarter of a century? How is it that the great flood of Ahmedabad, which caused so much havoc two or three years ago, was not forseen by any astrologer on this side of the world? Neither did they know what was going to happen in Assam as recently as last month? What were they all doing in India? What is the use of predicting the flight of the Emperor of Brazil when the portentious events above-mentioned were not even dreamt of by anybody here or abroad! If believers in astrology claim it to be a science, they ought to know something about the operations of that science. Can anyone of them enlighten us, for instance, how the influence of the planet Mars makes men warlike and how some other planets affect the speed of race-horses? How does that influence exert itself? Is it through gravitation or through any mysterious agency or agencies that cause the mischief; or if these are caused by occult and mysterious agencies, is not one entitled to ask whether there are angels or devils who pull the wires and set the traps? Will Mr. Samson enlighten us?—Yours, etc.,

"C. L. D."

Bombay, July 10.

HOW TO ENSURE [illegible]CE IN OUR MILL IN[illegible]RY

—:o:—

(Continued from pa[illegible]

stances especially wh[illegible]e risk of change has a[illegible] considered. Deletion [illegible]riod clause for drawi[illegible] employers' contribution [illegible] a step in the right dir[illegible] popularise this scheme[illegible]

CONTINUITY OF EMP[illegible]

This is another fac[illegible] buting to industrial pe[illegible] sons with families whose wants are few and easily met always delight in an employment that is of a continuous nature, as it safeguards themselves against future unemployment and their families against want.

INSURANCE.

Factory workers who are liable to be incapacitated any moment from work where accident is a possibility, should be guarded by insurance schemes. The employee has directly or indirectly to contribute to this, but the nature of the scheme should be such as not unduly to interfere with his purse. He should further feel that his future and position in the world are secure and that he will not have to depend upon or look to others for his needs.

Hospital and medical aid should alo be provided. With an association of factory-owners engaged in production of identical lines, hospitals, sanitoria and medical facilities, become a practicable proposition as these can be started under joint auspices and the question of expense becomes a matter of joint sharing and the fear of undue competition from concerns not undertaking this burden of humane responsibility is avoided.

HARMONY.

By far the greatest factor contributing to industrial peace is harmony. Harmony between management, staff and operatives, and efficiency, go hand in hand in industry. Where there is lack of harmony, there is lack of efficiency. Disharmony in industry contributes to lack of [illegible]operation if not non-co-operation among the working mem[illegible]s of an industrial concern. It means useless expenditure, often amounting to dead losses in many directions, where responsibilities for such losses could not be definitely allocated to individuals or a group of individuals or even to departments.

Running industrial concerns on departmental lines is now a standard practice, and has paid where the volume of work to be handled is fairly large and the number of men to be handled great. Undue rivalry between departments or carrying favour by departmental heads with the management or directorate has often disturbed industrial running and peace for which the poor share-holder pays.

So far, this relates to work; but the professional agitator will be little heard or heeded to, if club and recreational facilities and facilities for increasing knowledge by reading rooms and libraries as also by class instruction be provided. Let the employee finish his work and then be provided with employment whereby he will spend his time out of mischief.

Here are then some factors contributing to industrial peace. Identical view-points of the employer and employed, proper sharing of surplus and losses, continuity of employment, suitable superannuation or bonus and insurance schemes, provision against being thrown on the charity of others due to disease, disability, old age or unemployment and keeping the employee suitably engaged in work-time and facilities to keep him out of mischief in spare time.

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MINISTERIAL MUDDLE IN C. P.

OFFICER HUNTERS JUBILANT

UNTOUCHABLES' REVOLT

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 8.

During the last week the weather was cloudy and sultry. Light to heavy rain fell all over the province. More rain is needed in Saugor, Damoh, Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara and Bilaspur districts. Preparation of land for kharif sowings is nearing completion and sowings are in progress. Germination of early sown rice is satisfactory. Agricultural stock is generally healthy save for sporadic disease. About 47,000 and 400 labourers are employed on scarcity works in the Jubbulpore division and Narsinghpur district, respectively.

It has to be admitted with great regret that there is a great dearth of able writers in our province. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that the public of Central Provinces and Berar has welcomed the translations of selected English poems in Hindi verse by Mr. Ganesh Prasad Cloth merchant, Zamindar and Money Lender of Saugor. To render Gray, Wordsworth, Southey and Similar English poets into Hindi poetry is no easy task but Mr. Singhai has done the work remarkably well and there is indication that if he keeps up his love of literature he will make his name as a poet of Hindi at no distant date. In placing such an accurate and beautiful translation before the Hindi reading public Mr. Singhai has rendered a distinct service to the cause of Hindi literature. It is hoped that the Department of Public Instruction, C. P. will encourage the author by prescribing the book for its High Schools.

MINISTERIAL MUDDLE.

Correspondents of Anglo-Indian papers are busy circulating the rumours that the recent decision of the Working Committee of the Congress asking the swarajist members of the various legislatures to resign their seats in the interest of Swaraj movement, will cause a split among the Congress members. Needless to say that these rumours are absolutely baseless and it is only a sort of mischievous propaganda against the Congress. The Swarajist members of the C. P. Council will stand to the man and obey the decision of the Congress to the very letter.

A great flutter and activity is being evinced by office hunters and they are jubilant over the thought that at last it will now be possible for them to establish a stable ministry, now that the Swarajist members, who were an eye sore to the ministerialists, will no longer be in the Council. There is, however, many a slip between the cup and the lip. Mutual jealousies will play a great part in the ministerial muddle and it is no wonder that the efforts of His Excellency the Governor may again prove of no avail. Unless the Nationalists and the Democrats combine there can be no stable ministry in the Central Provinces. It is expected that His Excellency, who arrives here from Pachmarhi on Friday next will proceed to interview the leaders of the ministerial parties and find out whether a stable ministry is possible or not. An announcement whether the term of the Council will be extended or not will be made after the question of formation of ministry has been settled.

UNTOUCHABLES' REVOLT.

The untouchables of the Central Provinces and Berar are in revolt against the age old tyranny of the caste Hindus and they have decided to get their status recognised in the Hindu Society as regards such common conveniences as drawing of water and facilities at religious functions. They have sent an ultimatum to the higher class Hindus that unless they have given their due place in the Hindu Society they would embrace Islam. It will be recalled that on a threat of the so-called untouchables of Jalgaon Jamod in the Buldana district, they were allowed the facilities of drawing water and also some facilities of religious matters. Now it is the turn of the untouchables of Thugaon in the Amraoti District to rise in revolt. It is hoped that before the contagion spreads the high caste Hindus will ere long realise their mistake and treat the so-called untouchables as human beings and allow them facilities for religious worship and drawing the water from the same well as other people.

TROUBLE ON G. I. P. RAILWAY.

In an interview Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the G. I. P. Railway Union expressed his dissatisfaction at the way in which the Agent of the Railway has handled the grievances of the railway workmen at Nagpur. While admitting that he has removed some of the grievances as regards scarcity of water at Humpyard, electric charges and overworking in the Foreman's office, the main demands as regards victimisation, wrongful dismissa from railway service and cry o overworked cabinmen has not been sympathetically considered by him. The only recourse now left to the railway workers, says the president, is to prepare themselves on the whole line for direct action for the vindication of their just and proper demands. He appeals to all the G. I. P. Railway Workers to loyally carry out the programme of militant action which will be shortly launched forth by the Union.

It is reported that Rao Bahadur M. B. Kinkhede, Additional Judicial Commissioner has resigned his appointment. It seems that this is a sequel to his supercession by Mr. R. H. Maenair to the post of Judicial Commissioner.

C. P. INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

The slump in the coal trade and the scarcity in the northern district were responsible for the cripling of the activities of the industries department of the Central Provinces, states the report on the working of the department for the last year. The slump in the coal trade and lack of students, was responsible for the suspension of the working of the Mining class at Chandametta while provision for opening of a new aided industrial school at Khandwa, the appointment of a brass work demonstrator, the opening of a tailoring class at Jubbulpore had to be cut out on account of the failure of corps in the northern districts of the province.

Two new aided industrial schools were opened at Khamgaon and Chanda on the 16th June, 1928 for providing training in carpentry and blacksmithy. The Mochi class attached to the Robertson Industrial School, Jabbulpore, the attendance of which was falling off, was transferred to Amraoti. This school manufactures all kinds of foot wear and leather articles.

Carpentry and smithy tools and agricultural implements made by the students of the Akola school were exhibited at the Loni fair in the Akola district and won a silver cup.

The Council appointed Mr. Umawar Misra, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Registrar, at present Professor of Philosophy in the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, as the Registrar of the Nagpur University in place of Mr. M. A. Mogbe, M.A., M.Sc., F.Z.S. who has been appointed Professor of Zoology in the College of Science, Nagpur.

PULLING ALARM CHAIN.

The First Class Magistrate, Bhusawal has convicted one Popatlal and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25 for each of the two offences or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one month. Popatlal was charged for pulling an alarm chain without a reasonable cause and obstructing a railway servant in the discharge of his duties.

The prosecution story was that on May 2 last the accused entered an already overcrowded compartment of the Nagpur Mail at Murtizapur and pulled the alarm chain a number of times and thereby detained the train for four hours.

The defence plea was that the compartment was not crowded when the accused entered it but that the crowd came after him. The accused, therefore, pulled the alarm chain to detrain the excess number of passengers.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused of the charge of entering an overcrowded compartment but convicted him on the other two charges. A revisional application will, it is understood, be filed in the High Court shortly.

KIDNAPPING A MARRIED GIRL

THREE PERSONS SENTENCED

At the criminal session of the High Court before Mr. Justice Allison and a common jury, Laxman Narayan, Gangaram Baban and Janibai, a Maratha widow, were put up on a charge of kidnapping a married girl of 15 years for immoral purposes.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin appeared for the prosecution. The accused were defended by Messrs. N. H. Kovaji, Sabnis, and R. S. Pandit respectively.

The facts as alleged by the prosecution are that the girl Dagdibai who was married at Akola returned to her mother who was living at Currey Road, Bombay during the last Holi festival. Dagdibai continued to stay here, and after a few days she was taken by Jainsbai, her mother's friend, to work in a restaurant at Pydhonie. While working there, she used to go for her lunch at the hou of the first accused near by after about a fortnight when s went for lunch as usual. first accused took out some ents from a box and offere make a present of then if he would go with him girl refused and went ho ouple of days later, sh ain to the house of f where the second cused were also pre- all took the girl to Terminus station, hat they would go by house. But she was not allowed to alig t at Currey Road or Dadar statio n, in spite of her protests and screamings. They got down at a station further on and went to the hut of the first accused. There the first accused had forcible intercourse with her for two days, and so did the second accused. The latter told his brother Rama that there was a bride for him. Rama also had forcible intercourse with her, though she protested that she was already married. She was then taken to the Patel of Junnar village who also misbehaved with her similarly. The Patel gave her a 'sari' and five rupees. On hearing that the police were informed about her disappearance, the accused brought her back to Bombay where she re-joined her mother. On the information given by her, all the three accused were arrested.

The jury unanimously found all the three accused guilty of kidnapping the girl from her lawful guardian.

His Lordship sentenced the first accused to 3 years' hard labour, and the other two to 2 years' for abetment.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

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Mrs. E. Radley
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THE PROS. AND CONS.

Bombay, July 8.

In the following weekly cotton report, Messrs. Langley and Co., state that conditions as they stand to-day do not give any encouragement to the constructive side of the market.

Americans:—Since the date of our last report, prices have ruled easier and a decline of 30 to 35 points has been registered. A continuation of the recent favourable weather, combined with Garside's acreage estimate at roughly 49 1/2 millions led to further heavy liquidation of old "long" accounts. A feature of the week has been an increase in the talk of weevil development and our Liverpoo friends cabling under date of the 6th instant say:—"Garside states two weeks bordering on drought required to control weevil which more serious than any season since 1923."

But for the time being the market generally is more concerned with the obviously large acreage and the improved condition of the crop as indicated by the average of end June condition estimates of about 71 per cent. The contending facts of the situation can be summed up as follows:—

On the one hand we have:—(1) The prospect of a record cotton acreage; (2) A favourable start to the crop, the condition of which is stated as being slightly better than the 10 year average; (3) The general feeling that trade is not as good as it was last year and that there will be ample cotton to go round.

On the other hand we have:—(1) The fact that basing on a carry-over of 4¼ millions this year against 5¾ millions last year a crop of a million bales more than last year or 15¼ millions is required to put the supply position as it was last season; (2) The general fear of heavy boll-weevil damage, unless during July and August hot dry weather prevails; (3) The fact that prices are now appreciably below the average of last season.

Between these contending factors the market now hangs in a state of balance and therefore no decided opinion either way can be expressed, but we can only say that conditions as they stand today do not give any encouragement to the constructive side of the market.

Bombay:—The tone locally has continued poon in spite of a slight improvement in the Spot enquiry. Stocks show no serious reduction and the demand is still out of all proportion to the offerings of Spot holders. We can see nothing to recommend the "long" side in Bombay. The monsoon is satisfactory to date and there seems little to suggest any reduction in the acreage under cotton. A slow steady export enquiry continues, but there is still ample cotton to meet it. The Mill situation continues its slow improvement though the demand from that quarter is only hand to mouth.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes 44/4/0 1/2 July s'ment. Sellers.

Barletto Russo, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes 44/3 July/Aug. settlement Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 46 Afloat Sellers.

Wheat, Chice White, Karachi, Parcels, Not quoted.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C and F Calcutt, July/Sept. 11/7 1/2 per cwt.

C and F Calcutta, Oct/Dec 11/9 per cwt.

C. and F Bomaby, July/Sept. 11/8 3/4 per cwt.

C and F Karachi, July/Sept. 11/9 1/4 per cwt

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 11s. 7/16d. buyers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, £8/7/6 July6Aug. S'ment. Quoted

Castorseed, Bombay, ton, £17/5/0 July/Aug. S'ment. Sellers

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £18/17/6 July/Aug. S'ment. Paid.

LINSEED.

London, July 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18/10/0 July/Aug. s'ment Paid and Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £18/10/0 Aug/Sept. s'ment Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F, ton. £17/5/0 July/Aug shoipment. Hull Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19/0/0 July/Aug. s'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 10.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 29/9 July/Aug. Delivery. Buyers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt 29/10 1/2 Sept/Dec. Delivery, Paid.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 10.

Chartered Bank of I. A & C. £19 1/2.

Hongkong and Shaighai Bank (London Register) £129 1/2

National Bank £49 3/4.

Eastern Bank £6 5/8.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £86 7/8

Conversion Loan £76

Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c £100 1/8.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c £50.

Indian Stock 3 p.c Sterling Loan £56 3/4.

Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan £65 7/8

Consols £54 7/8.

War Loan 5 p.c. £101 1/4

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 5/8.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 10.

July	15.81	plus .16
October	15.93	plus .15
November	15.93	plus .15
January	16.16	plus .11
March	16.37	plus .12
May	16.59	plus .15

Sakellaridis, F.G.F..

Spot 16.60 plus .30

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

July 11.

Barjora, Harrison, Busrah.
Shinnoh Maru, Yoshioka, Karachi.
Nowshera, Parker, Java.

DEPARTURES.

July 12.

Jalaputra, Trick, Calcutta.
Vita, Woollatt, Busrah.
Peave, Ledo, Kobe, via Karachi.
Nordic, Kalestrom, Marmagoa.
Dumana, Stockwell, Karachi.

LOADING.

July 11.

Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.

Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Kaiser i-Hind, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, a general cargo and 117 passengers.

S. S. Barjora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barjora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shinnoh Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinnoh Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nowshera:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Nowshera, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer Jalaputra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Vita, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Piave:—The L. T. Coy's steamer Piave, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Dumana:—The M. M. Coy's steamer Dumana, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar September 2.03 Cents.
Sugar December 2.17 Cents.
Wheat July 1.19 3/4 Dollars.
Wheat September 1.24 1/2 Dollars.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

July per bushel dol. 1.21-1/4 up 1-1/8.

Sept. per bushel dol. 1.25-3/4 up 1.

Dec. per bushel dol. 1.31-5/8 up 1.

CABLE ADVICES.

The American Bureau states Winter crop 582 million bushels and Spring crop 251 million bushels, total 833 million bushels against same period last year 801 million bushels."

Canadian Government Acreage Report 24,305,000 acres against last year 24,100,000 acres.

From Hornby Hemelryk:—"Agricultural Bureau report winter wheat indicated crop 58,20,00000 spring-wheat indicated crop 25,10,00000 corn indicated crop 26,6200000".

DEPRESSION FORMS AT HEAD OF BAY

MONSOON STRENGTHENS IN KONKAN

POONA, July 11.

A depression has formed at the head of Bay of Bengal and is centred this morning within a degree of latitude twenty-one degrees north and longitude eighty-nine degrees east. The monsoon remains strong in Lower Burma and has strengthened in Konkan and Gujarat. It is active in Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, United Provinces, east Central India, East Central Provinces, Gujarat, North Hyderabad and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Chota Nagpur, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Mergui and Kyaukpyu four; Tavoy and Gwa three; Victoria Point, Bassein and Akyab two; Amherst and Diamond Island one; Saugor Island and Chaibasa three; Cox's Bazaar, Chittagong, Calcutta and Balasore one; Saugor three; Chakrata and Mussorree one and a half; Raipur and Bhopal three quarters; Allahabad a half; Mainpuri and Bareilly a quarter; Surat two; Rajkot one and a half; Kotah a half; Bombay three; Ratnagiri, Mahabaleshwar, Mercara and Gopalpur two; Calicut one and a half; Cochin one; Mangalore a half and Belgaum and Madras a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Chita Nagpur, Orissa, North Madras Coast, East Central Provinces, East United Provinces and is likely to extend in North Deccan, West Central Provinces and Central India. Heavy rainfall warning:—Heavy rainfall is likely in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, East Central Provinces and the adjoining districts of North Madras Coast within next thirty-six hours.—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, July 11.

Observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday the 10th July,

Station.	Temp. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, 1929, to date.
Rangoon	81	0.9	30.7
Calcutta	91	0.2	9.3
Patna	90	...	7.9
Allahabad	95	T	2.9
Cawnpore	95	...	7.5
Lucknow	92	1.4	14.2
Bareilly	96	...	5.7
Delhi	103	...	1.1
Peshawar	112	...	0.2
Hyderabad	102	...	0.0
Karachi	92	...	0.0
Jodhpur	101	...	0.9
Jaipur	105	...	3.1
Ajmer	98	0.2	4.3
Bhuj	95	...	0.0
Rajkot	87	...	8.5
Surat	87	0.1	28.2
Ahmedabad	93	...	7.1
Indore	91	...	5.3
Akola	87	...	11.7
Amraoti	88	...	6.1
Jubbulpore	88	0.2	14.9
Nagpur	86	...	11.8
Bombay	85	0.5	35.1
Ratnagiri	81	1.0	51.3
Malegaon	90	0.6	8.1
Ahmednagar	80	0.2	7.9
Poona	84	T	6.7
Sholapur	85	...	8.9
Bijapur	88	...	5.1
Belgaum	75	0.3	12.1
Aurangabad	84	0.7	10.7
Raichur	91	T	4.4
Hyderabad	85	0.2	3.2
Bangalore	85	...	6.7
Madura	96	...	1.4
Madras	100	0.1	1.8
Shillong	75	T	25.2
Cherrapunji	70	2.3	150.3
Simla	75	...	6.6
Mount Abu	89	...	5.8
Colombo	81	0.3	12.4

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

—:o:—

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

July 11.

General Remarks:—The monsoon has strengthened in the Konkan and Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, east Central Provinces, Gujarat, north Hyderabad and the north Madras coast, while a few falls have occurred in the west Central Provinces, the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras. Skies are overcast in the north Madras Coast, the central parts of the country, the United Provinces, east Rajputana and lower Sind, moderately to heavely clouded in the west of the Peninsula and Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the United Provinces and the north Central Provinces, and drier in the Punjab and Baluchistan. Temperatures were above normal in the Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 112 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in the north Madras Coast, the east Central Provinces, and the east United Provinces, and extend in the north Deccan, the west Central Provinces and Central India.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 11th July, 1929:—

Station	Rainfall.
Allahabad	0.60"
Dhansi	0.10"
Agra	0.16"
Mainpuri	0.18"
Delhi	0.10"
Hissar	0.02"
Jaipur	0.09"
Kotah	0.63"
Mount Abu	0.03"
Rajkot	1.35"
Veraval	0.16"
Surat	2.27"
Bhavnagar	0.02"
Ahmedabad	0.36"
Saugor	3.02"
Jubbulpore	0.09"
Raipur	0.78"
Ratnagiri	2.41"
Marmugao	0.36"
Karwar	0.32"
Mahabaleshwar	2.42"
Belgaum	0.21"
Nizamabad	0.04"
Hyderabad	0.11"
Mangalore	0.40"
Calicut	1.75"
Cochin	1.07"
Trivandrum	0.05"
Madras	0.19"
Bellary	0.04"
Masulipatam	0.26"
Cocanada	0.27"

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 11-7-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.590 inches (.090 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.075.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.3 degrees (0.3 deg. below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees 1.7 deg. below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W-S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 175 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34.

Extend of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10 miles per hour.

Rainfall in 24 hours 3.39 in.

Total rainfall during the month 13.02 in.

Total rainfall during the year 39.16 in.

Weather Remarks:—Rain.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

July 11.

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hptl.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	3·39"	3·64"	2·85"
Total Since 1st June	38·47	50·18	39·93
Total for the cor. period '28	39·38	46·84	37·21
Total for the cor. period '27	43·46	48·67	39·91

HALF WEATHER WORKING DAY

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 10th July 1929 should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York July 10

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 16 3/8.

PASSING SHOW
CIGARETTES
There's NO Conjuring with PASSING SHOW Quality!
Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time
As pure to-day as in 1920 - 100% Pure Virginia
MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD. ENGLAND'S LARGEST INDEPENDENT HYGIENIC CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY HIS PERSONAL M. KEN'A IN 1913. AUG. NO. 2 1913.

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 12 1929

RIOTS DUE TO TEMPORARY INSANITY

No Communal Tension In Bombay

GOVT'S. FAILURE TO TAKE PROMPT MEASURES.

Removal Of Illiteracy Best Guarantee Against Communal Outbursts

Important evidence was recorded by the Bombay Riots Inquiry Committee when it reassembled at the Secretariat on Thursday morning.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle" was the first witness examined.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in the course of his statement said:

The causes of the riots were:—(i) the kidnapping scare; (ii) the failure of the Government to take sufficiently drastic measures in time; (iii) the illiteracy of the majority of the citizens which makes them an easy prey to the pseudo-religious fanaticism.

It is necessary to mention that Hindu-Muslim rioting did not commence till Wednesday February 6. Up to that day only isolated Pathans were mainly assaulted as a result of the kidnapping scare. If, therefore, Government had taken more drastic and efficient measures to prevent assaults on the Pathans and to arrest those responsible for the assaults than they took, the subsequent Hindu-Muslim rioting might have been avoided.

It is, of course, a small section of the people, largely composed of hooligans, which creats a riot. The bulk of the people whether Hindhs or Muslims, remain peaceful but they help to create inter-communal tension favourable to rioting. They create the tension because, being ignorant, they are apt to give credence to all sorts of false rumours about assaults on their co-religionists or desecration of their places of worship. Such rumours were largely responsible for exciting the fanaticism of the people and thereby creating a tense feeling of which advantage was taken by the hooligans.

GOVT. ACTION NOT TIMELY.

The strikes were not responsible for the riots.

The riots were largely due to the hooligan elements.

The kindnapping scare was responsible for leading to the riots in so far as it was the direct cause of the assaults on the Pathans.

The action taken by Government was generally not timely. The military should have been called in immediately in the mill area as soon as it was found that the police were not able to prevent the assaults on the Pathans.

The Peace Committee was formed on the 7th February. On the 8th it asked the Government to adopt the following measures.

(i) the temporary closing of all liquor shops till the disturbances were over.

(ii) issuing of orders prohibiting carrying of lathies and other dangerous weapons.

(iii) patrolling by the military and police, in batches of 10 to 15, streets and by-lanes in the affected areas.

(iv) rounding up the hooligans.

These measures should have been adopted before the Peace Committee was brought into being but they were not adopted even as soon as they were suggested. If the Government had promptly carried out the suggestions of the Peace Committee the tragic incident of the night of Friday might have been averted and the splendid work done by the Committee on that day would have been followed by complete restoration of peace and harmony in the city.

PEACE COMMITTEE'S GOOD WORK.

The Peace Committee itself should have been brought into existence two days earlier. As it was, the services it rendered in the task of restoring peace and inter-communal harmony was invaluable. It brought home to Government the need for adopting these measures which were responsible for restoring peace. The tours of prominent citizens of all communities which it organised and the bulletins it issued did much to allay the panic in the city, to bring about fraternisation between Hindus and Muslims and to restore harmony. The rescue and relief work done by its volunteers at great risk to their person cannot be too highly commended. If Bombay quickly resumed its normal activities as though the riots had never taken place it was largely due to the immense moral effect created by the Peace Committee.

In reply to one of the questions Mr. Brelvi said there is no Hindu-Muslim Tension in the every day life of Bombay.

Replying to question as to the most successful measure taken by the authorities in dealing with the riots Mr. Brelvi said these measures were:

The Curfew Order and the rounding up of bad characters.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

Asked what general recommendations he had to make in connection with the prevention of riots Mr. Brelvi said:—Prevention is better than cure. The appalling ignorance of the vast majority of Hindus and Muslims, is the rot of the evil. It is their ignorance which prevents them from realising the true meaning of the teachings of their respective religions. It is their ignorance which is responsible for the ready credence which they give to all kinds of rumours about assaults on their co-religionists and the desecration of their respective places of worship. It is their ignorance which rouses their so-called their religious fanaticism. It is their ignorance which is responsible for the hold which communal bigots have on them. Educated Muslims and Hindus are not all free from communal distrust. The majority of them are apt to side with their co-religionists in all inter-communal controversies and quarrels irrespective of the merits of the case. But no two groups of educated Hindus and Muslims will be roused to such a state of communal or pseudo-religious frenzy as to indulge in an orgy of breaking heads. If Hindu-Muslim riots are to be prevented, the first problem that must be immediately tackled is that of illiteracy. Government have failed in their duty of educating the people and they are therefore responsible for the existence of the pseudo-religious fanaticism that exists in all parts of the country. An extensive and vigorous campaign against illiteracy, in the shape of adult classes as well as the introduction of free and compulsory education in every village and town, is the most effective guarantee against the violent outburst of inter-communal passions.

A REDEEMING FEATURE.

The most redeeming feature of the February riots was that Hindus and Muslim residing in predominently Muslim and Hindu localities respectively were protected by their neighbours of either community. This feature brings into relief the fact residing in the same locality engenders a spirit of neighbourliness and mutual regard. Leaders of both the communities should try to

(Continued on page 8.)

TAXI-DRIVERS ON STRIKE IN POONA

MORE THAN 5000 TRAVELLERS HELD UP

COMPLAIN OF HARSH ENFORCEMENT OF VEHICULAR ACT

POONA, July 11.

The need for organization prior to compelling the Government to modify the Vehicular Traffic Act and to stop corruption alleged to exist among the police which it was said was responsible for the hardships of taxi-drivers, was dwelt upon this evening at a meeting under the presidency of Mr. N. V. Gadgil and attended by 500 taxi-owners and drivers who are on strike since the morning.

5,000 PASSENGERS HELD UP.

The strike has paralysed traffic between Poona and outlying districts, with which there is no railway communication and has resulted in about 5,000 passengers being stranded here.

It was resolved at the meeting to form a Motor Drivers and Owners Association with a view to defend drivers against prosecutions launched frivolously.

Mr. Gadgil said that if they wanted to change the law, they must secure the sympathy of the public. Concluding Mr. Gadgil said that if the drivers were found guilty of charges brought against them let them be punished but if they were acquitted, why should not the police concerned be dismissed for launching false complaints?

HEAVY SENTENCES FOR PETTY OFFENCES.

Several speakers contended that the Vehicular Traffic Act was very rigorous and heavy sentences were imposed for even petty offences.

There was some confusion when the question arose whether the strike was to be continued for four days, or should be ended to-day. It was ultimately decided to continue the strike till to-morrow evening, and meanwhile to collect subscriptions and enlist members for the Association. A meeting will be held to-morrow evening to formulate the grievances, to be submitted to the Collector through a deputation on Saturday.—A. P.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CALCUTTA

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Free Press understands the Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal to enquire into the prevalence and prevention of tuberculosis in Calcutta have submitted their report recommending a grant of Rs. 17,000 to the Bengal Tuberculosis Association for combating the disease and Rs. 5,000 as recurring grant for treatment of hospital cases. It is understood the Indian members have in separate notes pointed out the inadequacy of the measure and suggested the establishment of a sanatorium and convalescense hospitals and a comprehensive scheme like Madras.—Free Press.

DONOUGHMORE COMMISSION'S REPORT

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 10.

In the Commons replying to Sir Assheton Pownall, Mr. Lunn, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, said that a comprehensive review on the recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission which had just been received would require time for consideration and he was unable to make a statement at present but Parliament would be informed of the Secretary of State's intention before any Order in Council was framed.

Major Ormsby-Gore asked if Governor's despatch would be published as a White Paper. Mr. Lunn undertook to refer it to Lord Passfield.—Reuter.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with Lieut: General Sir William and Lady Heneker on Wednesday, [illegible]

NEW AMERICAN TARIFF PROPOSALS

THREATS OF RETALIATION BY AFFECTED NATIONS

The tone of protests against the new tariff proposals varies from pleadings for justice to threats of retaliation. France expresses consternation at the increase in duties on French goods in view of the constant decrease of French exports to the United States and the constant increase of American imports into France.

SPAIN'S THREAT.

Spain threatens to denounce this the Hispano-American trade 'modus vivendi' if the increases are enacted into law.

Sir Esme Howard has transmitted several notes to the State Department on behalf of British possessions including a protest from a cashewnut producer in India, that the duty will kill his trade.—Reuter.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT BEAWAR

BEAWAR, July 11.

A crowded public meeting was held here yesterday under the presidentship of Babu Ghisulal Jajododla to collect fund for the Meerut conspiracy case. Swami Kumarananda spoke for nearly two hours and appealed to the audience to help, their suffering comrades. The president announced a donation of Rs. 201 Others have also promised to contribute to the fund. A Committee to collect funds will soon be formed.

A resolution congratulating Bhagatsingh and Dutta and condemning the treatment of the Punjab Government towards them in jail was also passed.

FATHER'S LEPROSY VISITED UPON SON

HIGH COURT ORDER STAY OF MARRIAGE

BRIDEGROOM TO BE MEDICALLY EXAMINED

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

The Allahabad High Court has issued a temporary injunction staying the marriage of Babu Shyamlal, a vakil of Bareilly, with Mussamat Rampeare, a wealthy minor orphan girl, on the motion of Lala Reohlal who alleged that the marriage was not desirable because the prospective bridegroom's father Paransukh, was suffering from leprosy.

Sir Grimwood Mears and Mr. Justice Sen remarked that they had a duty to perform towards the young girl and it was the duty of affording her protection. The procedure they proposed to adopt was that Paransukh and his five sons including Shyamlal shold undergo medical examination by two doctors whom the High Court would nominate and who would afterwards be examined in court.—A. P.

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

(From A Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement writes: "On behalf of the Bengal Congress and the flood-stricken people of Assam and Bengal, I take an opportunity to thank Bengalee gentlemen of Bombay who are collecting funds and clothes for the flood-stricken people. Mr. Arun Kumar Mitter, Secretary, Bombay Bengalee Jewellers Assam Flood Relief Fund, is authorised to collect funds on behalf of our Committee".

FITTING WOMEN TO SHOULDER RESPONSIBILITIES OF SWARAJ

Justice Madgaonkar on Seva Sadan's Work

A LIVING MONUMENT TO LATE MR. MALABARI'S WORK IN CAUSE OF WOMEN EMANCIPATION

"I am sure there will be many a Miss Margaret Bondfield in India who will occupy a place in the Swaraj Cabinet with distinction thanks to the movement of women's education and advancement which took its birth with institutions like the Seva Sadan." This was the compliment paid by Mr. Justice Madgaonkar presiding over the Twenty-first Anniversary of the Seva Sadan Society which was celebrated with great *eclat* in the Malabari Memorial Hall on Thursday evening. The function was witnessed by a brilliant gathering of ladies representing various women's institutions in Bombay as well as gentlemen. Among those present were Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. D. N. Shirin, Mrs. Chandaverkar, Mrs. Shafi Tyabji Mrs. Padbidri and numerous lady workers.

A beautiful welcome song recited by a group of girls opened the proceedings. Mrs. M. D. Cama on behalf of the Society then welcomed the Chairman and guests. The progress of work done by the Institution, she said, was satisfactory and the high standard of efficiency was maintained. She called attention of the sympathisers of the Institution to the main handicap that was felt owing to the want of a Marathi Primary School of their own to serve as a practicing school for their Training College. The growing needs of the institution required money and a good deal of it and she appealed to the public to help the Institution.

CHAMPION OF WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION.

Mrs. A. P. Sabavalla then delivered a speech on the life of the late Mr. Byramji M. Malabari who was the founder of the Seva Sadan. She described Mr. Malabari as a compassionate soul, an ardent social reformer, a brilliant talker, a sound journalist and above all a champion of women.

"A LIVING MONUMENT."

From his childhood he took a great interest in the amelioration of women's condition and sympathised with the tragedy of their lives. After recounting the various obstacles which he successfully crossed, the speaker said Mr. Malabari started the work of amelioration of women in India. He was a staunch advocate of widow re-marriages and women's education. "The Seva Sadan stands as a living monument of his great work," she concluded.

REPORT OF SOCIETY'S WORK.

Reading the report of the work of the Society, Dr. Mrs. Engineer said: —

"All the activities, Educational, Industrial, Social and Medical undertaken in the past year were continued," she continued.

This Institution caters to the need of women of poor and middle class families. The women attending our classes are drawn from all communities, Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans, Indian Christians and Bene Israel. As they come from poor families and have not a high mental calibre our work is all too harder, and at the same time it is an added stimulus to those in charge to feel that they are lifting up those who specially need social, moral and intellectual uplift.

The number of pupils on our roll is at present almost 400, of whom 90 are in the training college with the Vernacular Final Class, 160 in the Home Education Classes and the remaining in Industrial and other special classes. There are 185 Hindus (170 Deccanis and 15 Gujaratis), 47 Parsis, 5 Mahomedans and 10 Indian Christian and Beni-Israels. In these two educational departments alone. The subjects taught are Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu, English, Elementary History, Geography and Arithmetic, Fancy Embroidery, Cutting and Sewing, Cooking, Laundry, Drawing, Painting, Singing, Flower-making, First-aid, Home nursing and Hygeine. The principle hitherto followed is to leave to the pupils the choice of subjects. There is no compulsion. Moral and religious instructions is also given and special attention given to the building up of character. Pupils are not allowed to cultivate the mind at the expense of the body and provision is made for games such as badminton, etc., and other physical exercises. We have also a band of girl guides.

PRESSING NEEDS.

After acknowledging donations received from sympathisers the report went on.

Our wants are many and varied but the two most urgent and pressing are a Marathi Primary School as a Practising School for our Marathi Training College and immediate extension of the Hostel accommodation. We trust that our friends and helpers will not let our work suffer as it would otherwise and continue the full measure of their generous support.

A COSMOPOLITAN INSTITUTION.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks paid a tribute to the work of the Seva Sadan. A noteworthy feature of the institution was its cosmopolitan character. He was glad that the institution admitted pupils of every caste and creed and remarked that in the days of communalism the need of a wider outlook had to be stressed. The progress of women's education gave him the hope that women were slowly taking their right place in the life of the country. He humorously remarked that if a Margaret Bondfield were to be required in the Swaraj Government there would be no lack of them (laughter). He for one would vote for Mrs. Sabavalla (applause).

Continuing he emphasised the need of more and more work in the field of women's education and highly praised the work done by the Seva Sadan. He appealed to the public to help the institution in its good work.

With a vote of thanks moved by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas the function terminated.

MEERUT CASE TRANSFER APPLICATION.

Pandit Motilal Nehru Appears For 21 Accused.

JUDGE RESERVES ORDERS TILL JULY 15

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

The Court room was crowded when the Chief Justice took his seat this morning, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru applying for the transfer of the Meerut "Conspiracy" case on behalf of nine accused said, he understood from Pandit Motilal Nehru who was in the Court that he represented 21 other accused out of 23 and that Pandit Motilal would make a statement later. The Pandit joined in the application. A quarter of an hour ago, said Sir Tej Bahadur he received the counter affidavit of Mr. Horton. Certain statements in it counsel did not contest but certain other facts required explanation. It might be necessary to take further time.

Chief Justice: "If necessary the matter could stand over till to-morrow".

Sir Tej Bahadur continuing said the complaint was under Section 121-A Indian Penal Code and it covered a large and comprehensive ground from Moscow to the Third International and Communism. There was nothing special in the complaint to show why it was filed in Meerut in preference to any other district. "All you have in it is that accused conspired within and without British India and it might well have been filed in any place".

Chief Justice:—Yes.

WHY MEERUT WAS CHOSEN.

Sir Tej Bahadur: There is nothing particular in it about Meerut. His chief grounds for wanting a transfer were considerations of convenience which included not only the convenience of counsel but also of witnesses whom defence might call. The second ground was Meerut was a place where one could not get the sort of literature which counsel must consult, to do justice to the case. These were their main grounds as far as the transfer was concerned. It was not a case which was going to be over in a week. It was to drag on for months if not a year.

Chief Justice: "It depends to a large extent on the accused.

Sir Tej Bahadur: The accused are anxious to finish it quickly.

Chief Justice then went through various affidavits filed.

ACCUSED HARD HIT.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru continuing said so far in this case the accused had a serious grievance against the prosecution being started at Meerut. They had been deprived of the right of trial by jury. Counsel emphasised the fact and called upon the prosecution to explain it. In disposing of the application it would be important not to forget that the accused wanted trial by jury and by the case being started at Meerut, they had been deprived of that very valuable right.

JUDGE'S SUGGESTION.

Chief Justice: They should not have conspired at Meerut. Just consider this point. The question of jury would arise when accused if any were committed to sessions. Why not treat the application in two blocks? First the question of transfer from Meerut to Allahabad on the ground of inconvenience and the order made would be without prejudice to the second application, when the result of the Magistrate enquiry is known.

Sir Tej Bahadur: I at once accept that suggestion if your Lordship will give me liberty to apply again on the result of magisterial enquiry.

Chief Justice enquired from Mr. Langford James as his Lordship would be away till about the end of October, would the enquiry be finished by then. Mr. James replied he was not sure about that as it depended on the tactics of the accused.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru hotly repudiated the suggestion and reminded the prosecution of repeated demands.

DHARAMSHALAS FOR DEFENCE!

Chief Justice perused affidavit of Mr. Horton which stated that there was ample accommodation in Meerut, 37 houses, 3 Europeans hotels, eleven Indian hotels and a number of 'Dharamsalas'.

Sir Tej Bahadur was not prepared to admit that these houses were available for defence as easily as for prosecution side.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: These houses being in Cantonement are not available to anybody and everybody.

Chief Justice remarked that the matter had come down to a simple question of fact and adjourned further hearing to Monday the 15th for further affidavits and final disposal.—A. P.

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